







THE  
**HISTORY**  
OF  
**THE LATE REVOLUTION**  
OF THE  
**EMPIRE**  
OF THE  
**GREAT MOGOL:**

TOGETHER WITH  
THE MOST CONSIDERABLE PASSAGES, FOR 5 YEARS  
FOLLOWING IN THAT *EMPIRE*.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,  
**A Letter to the Lord Colbert,**

TOUCHING  
THE EXTENT OF *INDOSTAN*;  
THE CIRCULATION OF THE GOLD AND SILVER OF  
THE WORLD, TO DISCHARGE IT SELF THERE;

AS ALSO,  
THE *RICHES, FORCES, AND JUSTICE* OF  
THE SAME:

AND THE PRINCIPAL CAUSE OF THE DECAY

OF THE  
STATES OF *ASIA*.

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By Mons<sup>r</sup> *F. BERNIER*,  
PHYSITIAN OF THE FACULTY OF *MONTPELIER*

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# An Extract of a Letter

Written to Mr. H. O.

FROM

Mons. de Monceaux the Younger,  
Giving a Character of the Book here *English-  
ed*, and its Author.

**V***ertue sometimes is no less interes-  
sed than Affection : Both, Sir, are  
glad to receive from time to time pledges  
mutually answering for those that have  
united themselves in a close correspon-  
dence. Yours indeed should demand of  
me such, as might be a security to you  
for the advance, you have been pleased to  
make me of your Friendship. But since  
at present I have nothing worth present-  
ing you with ; and yet am unwilling to  
give you any leisure to be diffident of  
my realness, or to repent for having so  
easily given me a share in your esteem,*

• •

## **An Extract of a Letter**

*I here send you a Relation of INDOSTAN, in which you will find such considerable Occurrences, as will make you confess I could not convey to you a more acceptable Present, and that Monsieur Bernier, who hath written it, is a very Gallant man, and of a mould, I wish all Travelers were made of. We ordinarily travel more out of Unsettledness than Curiosity, with a designe to see Towns and Countries rather than to know their Inhabitants and Productions; and we stay not long enough in a place, to inform ourselves well of the Government, Policy, Interests and Manners of its People. Monsieur Bernier, after he had benefited himself for the space of many years by the converse of the famous Gassendi; seen him expire in his Arms, succeeded him in his Knowledge, and inherited his Opinions and Discoveries, embarked for Ægypt, stay'd above a whole year at Cairo, and then took the occasion of some Indian Vessels that trade in the Ports of the Red Sea*

Written to Mr. H. O.

*Sea, to pass to Suratte ; and after Twelve years abode at the Court of the Great Mogol, is at last come to seek his rest in his native Countrey, there to give an Account of his Observations and Discoveries, and to pour out into the bosome of France, what he had amassed in India.*

*Sir, I shall say nothing to you of his Adventures which you will find in the Relations that are to follow hereafter, which he abandons to the grediness of the Curious, who prefer their satisfaction to his quiet, and do already persecute him to have the sequel of this History. Neither shall I mention to you the hazards he did run, by being in the neighbourhood of Mecca ; nor o' his prudent conduct, which made him merit the esteem of his Generous Fazelkan, who since is become the first Minister of that Great Empire, whom he taught the principal Languages of Europe, after he had translated for him the whole Philosophy of Gassendi in Latin, and  
whose*

## An Extract of a Letter

*whose leave he could not obtain to go home, till he had got for him a select number of our best European Books, thereby to supply the loss he should suffer of his Person. This, at least, I can assure you of, that never a Traveller went from home more capable to observe, nor hath written with more knowledge, candour and integrity; that I knew him at Constantinople, and in some Towns of Greece, of so excellent a conduct, that I proposed him to myself for a Pattern in the designe I then had to carry my curiosity as far as the place where the Sun riseth; that I have often drowned in the sweetness of his entertainment, the bitternesses, which else I must have swallowed all alone, in such irksome and unpleasant passages, as are those of Asia.*

*Sir, you will do me a pleasure to let me know the sentiment, your Illustrious Society hath of this Piece. Their Approbation begets much emulation among*  
*the*

Written to Mr. H. O.

*the Intelligent, who all have no other Ambition than to please them. I my self must avow to you, that if I thought I could merit so much, I should not so stiffly oppose as I do, the publication of the Observations and Notes I have made in the Levant. I should suffer my Friends to take them out of my Cabinet, where, from the slight value I have for them, they are like to lie imprisoned, except the King my Master, by whose order I undertook those Voyages, should absolutely command me to set them at liberty, and to let them take their course in the world. Mean time, Sir, you will oblige me to assure those Great Men, who this day compose the most knowing Company on Earth, of the Veneration I have for the Oracles that come from their Mouth, and that I prefer their Lyceum before that of Athens; and lastly, that of all their Admirers there is none, that hath a greater Concern for their Glory, than*

*DE MONCEAUX.*

Paris, Julij 16,  
1670.



*The Heads of the Principal Contents of  
this History, Added by the English In-  
terpreter.*

1 **V**hat depth of Policy and Craft was used by *Aureng-Zebe*, the *Heros* in this History, and the Third of the *Four Sons of Chah-Jehan the Great Mogol*, to supplant all his Brothers, and to settle himself in the Throne : And how the first Foundation thereof was laid by the *Visier* of the King of *Golkonda*, and the sickness of *Chah-Jehan* the Father of *Aureng-Zebe*.

2. A Mixture of Love-Intrigues, practised by the Princess *Begum-Saheb*, one of the two Daughters of the *Great Mogol, Chah-Jehan*.

3. How *Aureng-Zebe* having overcome all his Brothers, did secure his Father, and others whom he had cause to be jealous of.

4. How the Neighbours of the Empire of *Mogol* demeaned themselves towards the New Emperour, *Aureng-Zebe*; and what Embassies were dispatched to Him, first, by the *Vsbec-Tartars* (where a Description of that Country and People) then the *Dutch* of *Suratte*; as also from *Mecca*, from *Arabia Felix*, from *Ethiopia* and *Persia*; together with an Account of their respective Instructions, Receptions, Entertainments and Dismissions; particularly of that of the *Hollanders*, securing and improving their Trade by this their Embassie.

5. *Aureng-Zebe's* singular Prudence, and indefatigable pains in managing the Government himself;

## *The Heads of this History.*

himself : and how he treated him that endeavour'd to perswade him to take his ease and pleasure, now he was established.

6. *Aureng-Zebe's* distast against his Favourite-Sister, *Rauchenara-Begum*, occasioned by some Love-Cabals.

7. His great Care in appointing a Governour and Tutor to his Third Son, *Sultan Ekbar*.

8. With what wisdom and severity *Aureng-Zebe* received and treated his Pedantick Tutor, who expected to be made a great Lord for his former service ; together with a Model for the sutable Education of a Great Prince, prescribed by *Aureng-Zebe* on this occasion.

9. In what credit *Judiciary Astrology* is over all *Asia*.

10. How the Kings of *India* make themselves Heirs of all the Estate of those that dye in their Service.

11. Of the Reciprocal Appearance of Kindnesses between *Aureng-Zebe* and his Imprison'd Father and Sister.

12. What pass'd between *Aureng-Zebe* and *Emir-Jemla*, who had laid the first Ground-work to *Aureng-Zebe's* Greatness.

13. What in these Revolutions was transacted about the Bay of *Bengule* and the Heathen-Kingdom of *Rakan*.

14. How *Aureng-Zebe* carried himself towards his two Eldest Sons, *Sultan Mahmoud* and *Sultan Mazum* : And how, for a trial of the Obedience and Courage of the latter, he commanded him to Kill a certain Lion, that did great Mischief in the Country ; together with the success thereof.

15. Di-

## *The Heads of this History.*

15. Divers Particulars, shewing the Interest between *Indostan* and *Persia*, supposed by this Author to be unknown, or at least not well known hitherto.

16. How generously *Aureng-Zebe* recompensed those, that had faithfully served him in these Revolutions.

17. Some Account of that small Kingdom of *Kachimere*, or *Cassimere*, represented as the Paradise of the *Indies*; concerning which the Author affirms, that he hath a particular History of it in the *Persian* Tongue.

18. A considerable Relation of *Suratte's* being strangely surpriz'd and plunder'd, by a stout Rebel of *Visapour*; and how the *English* and *Dutch* saved themselves and their Treasure in this bold Enterprise.

19. A particular Account both of the former and present State of the whole Peninsula of *Indostan*; the occasion of its Division into Divers Sovereignties, and the several Arts used to maintain themselves one against another; particularly of the present Government and State of the Kingdoms of *Golkonda* and *Visapour*, and their Interests in reference to the *Great Mogol*.

20. Of the Extent of *Indostan*, and the Trade, which the *English*, *Portugueses*, and *Hollanders* have in that Empire; as also of the vast quantities of Gold and Silver, Circulated through the World, and conveyed into *Indostan*, and there swallow'd up, as in an Abyss.

21. Of the many Nations, which in that vast Extent of Country cannot be well kept in subjection by the *Great Mogol*.

22. Of the *Great Mogols* Religion, which is *Mahumetan*, of the *Turkish*, not *Persian* Sect.

23. O

*The Heads of the History.*

23. Of his *Militia*, both in the Field and about his Person ; and how the same is provided for, employed, punctually paid, and carefully distributed in several places.

24. Of the *Omrahs*, that is, the Great Lords of *Indostan* ; their several Qualities, Offices, Attendants.

25. The Artillery of the *Mogol*, great and small, very considerable.

26. Of his Stables of Horses, Elephants, Camels, Mules, &c.

27. Of his *Seraglio*.

28. Of his vast Revenues and Expences.

29. What Prince may be said to be truly Rich.

30. An important State-Question Debated, viz. Whether it be more expedient for the Prince and People, that the Prince be the sole Proprietor of all the Lands of the Country over which he Reigns, yea or no,



THE  
**HISTORY**  
 OF  
**THE LATE REVOLUTION**  
 OF THE  
**DOMINIONS**  
 OF THE  
**GREAT MOGOL.**



THE desire of seeing the World having made me Travel into *Palestina* and *Egypt*, would not let me stop there; it put me upon a resolution to see the *Red Sea* from one end to the other. I went from *Grand Cairo*, after I had staid there above a year; and in two and thirty hours, going the *Caravan*-pace, I arrived at *Suez*, where I embarked in a Galley, which in seventeen days carry'd me, always in sight of land, to the Port of *Gidda*, which is half a days journey from *Mecca*. There I was constrain'd (contrary to my hopes, and the promise which the *Beig* of the *Red Sea* had made me) to go a shore on that pretended Holy Land of *Mahomet*, where a Christian, that is not

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a Slave, dares not set his foot. I staid there four and thirty days; and then I embarked in a small Vessel, which in fifteen days carried me along the Coast of *Arabia the Happy* to *Moka* near the Streight of *Babel-mandel*. I resolved to pass thence to the Isle of *Masowa* and *Arkiko*, to get as far as *Gouder*, the Capital Town of the Country of *Alebech*, or the Kingdom of *Æthiopia*; but I received certain information, that, since the *Portugueses* had been killed there by the intrigue of the Queen Mother, or expelled together with the Jesuit Patriarch, whom they had brought thither from *Goa*, the *Roman* Catholicks were not safe there; a poor Capuchin having lost his head at *Sua-ken*, for having attempted to enter into that Kingdom: That indeed, by going under the name of a *Greek* or an *Armenian* I did not run so great hazzard, and that even the King himself, when he should know, that I could do him service, would give me Land to Till by Slaves, which I might buy if I had money; but that undoubtedly they would forthwith oblige me to Marry, as they had lately done a certain Frier, who had passed there under the name of a *Greek* Physician; and that they would never suffer me to come away again.

These considerations, among others, induced me to change my resolution. I went aboard of an *Indian* Vessel; I passed those Streights, and in two and twenty days I arrived

rived at *Suratte* in *Indostan*, the Empire of the *Great Mogol*, in the Year 1655. There I found, that he who then Reigned there, was call'd *Cha-Jehan*, that is to say, King of the World; who, according to the History of that Countrey, was Son of *Jehan-Guyre*, which signifieth *Conquerour of the World*, Grandchild of *Ekbar*, which is *Great* and that thus ascending by *Houmayons* or the Fortunate Father of *Ekbar*, and his other Predecessors, he was the *Tenth* of those that were descended from that *Timur-Lengue*, which signifieth the *Lame Prince*, commonly and corruptly called *Tamerlan*, so renowned for his Conquests; who Married his near Kinswoman, the only Daughter of the Prince of the Nations of *Great Tartary*, call'd *Mogols*, who have left and communicated their Name to the strangers, that now Govern *Indostan*, the Countrey of the *Indians*; though those that are employ'd in publick Charges and Offices, and even those that are Listed in the *Militia*, be not all of the Race of the *Mogols*, but strangers, and Nations gather'd out of all Countreys, most of them *Persians*, some *Arabians*, and some *Turks*. For, to be esteem'd a *Mogol*, 'tis enough to be a stranger white of Face, and a *Mahumetan*; in distinction as well to the *Indians*, who are brown, and *Pagans*, as to the *Christians* of *Europe*, who are call'd *Franguis*.



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I found also at my arrival, *that* this King of the World, *Chah-Jehan*, of above seventy years of Age, had four Sons and two Daughters; *that*, some years since, he had made these four Sons Vice-Kings or Governours of four of his most considerable Provinces or Kingdoms; *that* it was almost a year that he was fallen into a great sickness, whence it was believed he would never recover: Which had occasioned a great division among these four Brothers (all laying claim to the Empire) and had kindled among them a War which lasted about five years, and which I design here to describe, having been present at some of the most considerable Actions, and entertained for the space of eight years at that Court, where Fortune and the small stock of Money (left me after divers encounters with Robbers, and the Expences of a Voyage of six and forty days from *Suratte* to *Agra* and *Dehli*, the Capital Towns of that Empire) obliged me to take a Salary from the *Grand Mogol* in the quality of Physician, and a little while after from *Danechmend-Kan*. the most knowing Man of *Asia*, who had been *Bakchis* or Great Master of the Horse, and was one of the most powerful and the most considerable *Omrahs* or Lords of that Court.

The *Eldest* of these four Sons of *Chah-Jehan* was call'd *Dara*, that is *Darius*. The *Second* was call'd *Sultan Suja*, that is

is the Valiant Prince. The Name of the *Third* was *Aurenge-Zebe*, which signifies the Ornament of the Throne. That of the *Fourth* was *Morad Bakche*, as if you should say, Desire accomplished. Of the two Daughters, the Eldest was call'd *Begum-Saheb*, that is, the Mistress Princess; and the youngest, *Rauchenara Begum*, which is as much as Bright Princess, or the Splendour of Princesses.

'Tis the Custome of the Countrey, to give such Names to their Princes and Princesses. Thus the Wife of *Chah-Jehan*, so renown'd for her Beauty, and for having a Tomb, which much more deserved to be reckon'd among the Wonders of the World, than those unshapen Masses, and those heaps of stones in *Egypt*, was call'd *Tage-Mehalle*, that is to say, the Crown of the *Seraglio*; and the Wife of *Jehan-Gyre*, who hath so long Govern'd the State, whilst her Husband minded nothing but Drinking and Divertisements, was first called *Nour-Mehalle*, and afterwards, *Nour-Jehan-Begum*, the Light of the *Seraglio*, the Light of the *World*. The reason, why they give such kind of Names to the Great Ones, and not Names from their Land or Dominion (as is usual in *Europe*) is, because all the Land being the Kings, there are no Marquises, Earldoms and Dutchies, of which the Grandees might bear their Names; all consits

## § *History of the late Revolution*

sists in Pensions either of Land or ready Money, which the King giveth, increaseth, retrencheth, and takes away, as seems good unto him; And 'tis even for this reason, that the *Omrahs* have also no other but such Names; One (for example) being call'd *Raz-Audaze-Kan*, i. e. a Thunderer; another, *Safe-Cheken Kan*, a Breaker of Ranks; a third, *Bare-Audaze-Kan*, a Man of Lightening; others, *Dianet-Kan*, or *Daneckmend Kan*, or *Fazel-Kan*, i. e. the Faithful Lord, the Intelligent, the Perfect, and the like

*Dara*, the Eldest Son, wanted not good Qualities. He was Gallant in Conversation, Witty in Reparties, exceeding Civil and Liberal, but entertained too good an opinion of his person, esteeming himself alone capable of all, and thinking it scarce possible that any body was able to give him counsel; insomuch, that he would give reproachful Names to those who pretended to advise him in any thing; whereby it came to pass, that even those, who were most affectionate to him, were shie to discover to him the most secret Intrigues of his Brothers. Besides, he was apt to be transported with passion, to menace, to injure, to affront, even the greatest *Omrahs* or Lords; but all passed over like a flash of Light. Though he was a Mahumetan, and publicly expressed in the ordinary Exercises of Religion  
to

to be so, yet, in private, he was Heathen with the Heathen, and Christian with the Christians. He had constantly about him of those Heathen Doctors, to whom he gave very considerable pensions, and who (as was said) had instilled into him opinions contrary to the Religion of the Land; of which I may touch something hereafter, when I shall come to speak of the Religion of the *Indians* or *Gentiles*. He also hearkened of late very willingly to the Reverend Father *Buzee*, a Jesuit, and began very well to relish what he suggested. Yet there are some who say, that at the bottom he was void of all Religion, and that whatever he pretended in it, was only for curiosity, or as others say, out of policy, to make himself beloved by the Christians, who are pretty numerous in his Artillery; but above all, to gain the Affection of the *Rajas* or Sovereign Gentils, that were Tributary to the Empire, and to make them of his party upon occasion. Mean time, this hath not much furthered his Affairs, on the contrary, it will appear in the sequel of this History, that the pretence, used by *Aureng-Zebe*, his third Brother, to Cut off his Head, was, that he was turned *Kafer*, that is to say, an Infidel, of no Religion, an Idolater.

*Sultan Sujah*, the second Brother, was much of the humour of *Dara*, but he was more close and more settled, and had better  
Conduct

**Conduct and Dexterity.** He was fit to manage an Intrigue well, and he made, under hand, friends by the force of presents, which he heaped upon the great *Omrahs*, and principally upon the most powerful *Rajas*, as *Jessomseigne*, and some others; but he did somewhat too much indulge his pleasures in entertaining an extraordinary number of Women, among whom when he was, he spent whole days and nights in drinking, singing and dancing. He made them presents of very rich Apparel; and he encreased or lessened their pensions according as the fancy took him: By Which kind of Life his Affairs did languish, and the affections of many of his people cooled. He cast himself into the Religion of the *Persians*, although *Chah-Jehan* his Father, and all his Brothers were of the *Turkish*. 'Tis known that *Mahumetanism* is divided into several Sects, which made that famous *Check-Sady*, Author of the *Gulistan*, say in Verse, which is to this effect in Prose; *I am a Dervich Drinker, I seem to be without Religion, and I am known of sixty-two Sects.* But of all those Sects there are two principal ones, whose partisans are mortal Enemies to one another. The one is that of the *Turks*, whom the *Persians* call *Os-mantous*, that is, Sectators of *Osman*; they believing that 'tis He that was the true and lawful Successor of *Mahomet*, the Great Caliph

Caliph or Sovereign Priest, to whom alone it did appertain to interpret the *Alcoran*, and to decide the Controversies to be met with in the Law. The *other* is that of the *Persians*, whom the *Turks* call *Chias*, *Rafezys*, *Aly-Merdans*, that is, Sectaries, Hereticks, Partisans of *Aly*, because they believe, contrary to the belief of the *Turks*, that this succession and pontifical Authority, which I just now intimated, was due only to *Aly* the Son-in-law of *Mahomet*. It was by reason of State that *Sultan Sujah* had embraced this latter Sect, considering that all the *Persians* being *Chias*, and most of them, or their Children, having the greatest power at the Court of *Mogol*, and holding the most important Places of the Empire, he had most reason to hope, that, when occasion served, they would all take his part.

*Aureng-Zebe*, the third Brother, had not that Gallantry, nor surprising Presence of *Dara* he appeared more serious and melancholy, and was indeed much more judicious, understanding the World very well, and knowing whom to chuse for his service and purpose, and where to bestow his favour and bounty most for his interest. He was reserved, crafty, and exceedingly versed in dissembling, insomuch that for a long while he made profession to be *Fakire*, that is Poor, *Dervich*, or Devout, renouncing the World, and faining not to pretend at all  
to

## (10) *History of the late Revolution*

to the Crown, but to desire to pass his Life in Prayer and other Devotions. In the mean time he failed not to make a party at Court; especially when he was made Vice-King of *Decan*; but he did it with so much dexterity, art, and secrecy, that it could hardly be perceived. He also had the skill to maintain himself in the Affection of *Chah-Jehan* his Father, who although he much loved *Dara*, could yet not forbear to shew that he esteemed *Aureng-Zebe*. and judged him capable to Reign; which caused jealousy enough in *Dara*, who began to find it, insomuch that he could not hold from saying sometimes to his friends in private; *Of all my Brothers I apprehend only this Nemazi*, that is, this *Bigot*, this great Praying-man.

*Morad-Bakche*, the Youngest of all, was the least dextrous and the least judicious. He cared for nothing but mirth and pastime, to drink, hunt, and shoot. Yet he had some good Qualities; for he was very civil and liberal; he gloried in it, that he kept nothing secret; he despised *Cabals*; and he bragg'd openly, that he trusted only in his Arm and Sword: In short, he was very Brave, and if this Bravery had been accompanied with some Conduct, he would have carried the Bell from all his Brothers, and been King of *Indostan*; as will appear in what is to follow.

Concerning

Concerning the two *Daughters*, the Eldest, *Begum-Saheb*, was very Beautiful, and a great Wit, passionately beloved of her Father. It was even rumoured, that he loved her to that degree as is hardly to be imagined, and that he alledged for his excuse, that, according to the determination of his *Mullahs* or Doctors of his Law, it was permitted a Man to eat of the fruit of the Tree he had planted. He had so great a confidence in her, that he had given her charge to watch over his safety, and to have an Eye to all what came to his Table: And she knew perfectly to manage his humour, and even in the most weighty Affairs to bend him as she pleased. She was exceedingly enriched by great pensions, and by costly presents, which she received from all parts, for such Negotiations as she employed herself in about her Father: And she made also great expences, being of a very liberal and generous disposition. She stuck entirely to *Dara*, her Eldest Brother, espoused cordially his part, and declared openly for him; which contributed not a little to make the Affairs of *Dara* prosper, and to keep him in the affection of his Father; for she supported him in all things, and advertised him of all occurrences: Yet that was not so much, because he was the Eldest Son, and she the Eldest Daughter (as the people believed) as because he had promised her, that as soon as he



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he should come to the Crown he would Marry her; which is altogether extraordinary, and almost never practised in *Indostan*

I shall not scruple to relate here some of the *Amours* of this Princess although shut up in a *Seraglio*, and well kept, like other Women. Neither shall I apprehend, that I may be thought to prepare Matter for a Romancer; for they are not *Amours* like Ours, followed by Gallant and *Comical* Adventures, but attended with Events dreadful and *Tragical*

Now 'tis reported, that this Princess found means to let a young Gallant enter the *Seraglio*, who was of no great Quality, but proper and of a good Meen. But among such a number of jealous and envious persons, she could not carry on her business so privily, but she was discover'd. *Chah-Jehan*, her Father, was soon advertised of it, and resolved to surprise her, under the pretence of giving her a Visit, as he used to do. The Princess seeing him come unexpected, had no more time than to hide this unfortunate Lover in one of the great Chaudrons made to Bath in; which yet could not be so done, but that *Chah-Jehan* suspected it. Mean time he quarrell'd, not with his Daughter, but entertained her a pretty while, as he was wont to do; and at length told her, that he found her in a careless and less neat posture; that it was

was convenient she should wash herself, and bath oftner; commanding presently with somewhat a stern countenance, that forthwith a Fire should be made under that Chaudron. and he would not part thence, before the Eunuks had brought him word, that that unhappy Man was dispatched. Some time after, she took other measures, she chose for her *Kane-saman*, that is, her Steward, a certain *Persian*, called *Nazerkan*, who was a young *Omrah*, the handsomest and most accomplished of the whole Court, a Man of Courage and Ambition, the Darling of all, insomuch that *Chah-Hestkan*, Uncle of *Aureng-Zebe*, proposed to Marry him to the Princess: But *Chah-Jehan* received that proposition very ill and besides, when he was informed of some of the secret intrigues that had been formed, he resolved quickly to rid himself of *Nazerkan*. He therefore presented to him, as 't were to do him honour, a *Betele*. which he could not refuse to chew presently, after the Custome of the Countrey. *Betele* is a little knot made up of very delicate leaves, and some other things, with a little Chalk of Sea Cockles; which maketh the Mouth and Lips of a Vermilion Colour: and the Breath sweet and pleasing: This young Lord thought of nothing less than being poisoned: He went away from the Company very jocund and content into his *Paleky*; but the  
Drug

Drug was so strong, that before he could come to his House, he was no more alive.

*Rauchenera-Begum* never passed for so handsome and spiritual as *Begum-Saheb*, but she was not less cheerful, and comely enough, and hated pleasures no more than her Sister. But she addicted herself wholly to *Aureng-Zebe*, and consequently declared herself an Enemy to *Begum-Saheb* and *Dara*. This was the cause, that she had no great Riches, nor any considerable share in the Affairs of the State: Nevertheless as she was in the *Seraglio*, and wanted no Wit and Spies, she could not but discover many important Matters, of which she gave secret advertisement to *Aureng-Zebe*.

*Chah-Jehan*, some years before the troubles, finding himself charged with these four Princes, all come to Age, all Married, all pretending to the Crown, Enemies to one another, and each of them making secretly a Party, was perplexed enough as to what was fittest for him to do, fearing danger to his own person, and foreseeing what afterwards befell him: For, to shut them up in *Goualeor*, which is a Fortress, where the Princes are ordinarily kept close, and which is held impregnable, it being situated upon an inaccessible Rock, and having within itself good water, and provision enough for a Garrison; that was not so easie a thing. They were too potent already, each of them  
having

having a Princely Train. And again, he could not handsomely remove them far off, without giving them some Government fit for their Birth; wherein he apprehended they would Cantonize themselves, and become little independent Kings; as actually they afterwards did. Nevertheless, tearing lest they should cut one anothers Throat before his Eyes, if he kept them still at Court, he at last concluded to send them away. And so he sent *Sultan-Sujah*, his second Son into the Kingdom of *Bengale*; his third, *Aureng-Zebe*, into *Decan*; and the youngest *Morad Bakche*, to *Guzaratte*; giving to *Dara* the eldest, *Cabul* and *Multan*. The three first went away very well content with their Government; and there they Acted each the Sovereign, and retained all the Revenues of their respective Countreys, entertaining great Troops. under the pretence of bridling their Subjects and Neighbours. As to *Dara*, because the Eldest, and designed to the Crown, he stirred not from the Court; which that he should not do, seemed also to be the intention of *Chah-Jehan*, who entertain'd him in the hopes of succeeding him after his Death. He even permitted then, that Orders were issued out by him, and that he might sit in a kind of Throne, beneath his, among the *Omrah's*; so that it seemed. as if there were two Kings together. But as

'tis very difficult for two Sovereigns to agree, *Chah Jehan*, though *Dara* shew'd him great Observance and Affection, always harbour'd some diffidence, fearing above all things the *Morsel*; and besides, forasmuch as he knew the parts of *Aureng-Zebe*, and thought him more capable to Reign than any of the rest, he had always (as they said) some particular correspondence with him.

This it is, what I thought fit to premise concerning these four Princes, and their Father *Chah Jehan*, because 'tis necessary for the understanding of all that follows. I esteem'd also, that I was not to forget those two Princesses, as having been the most considerable Actors in the Tragedy; the Women in the *Indies* taking very often, as well as at *Constantinople* and in many other places, the best part in the most important Transactions, though Men take seldom notice of it, and trouble their heads of seeking for other Causes.

But to deliver this History with clearness, we must rise somewhat higher, and relate what passed, some time before the Troubles, between *Aureng-Zebe*, the King of *Golkonda*, and his Visier *Emir-Jemla*; because this will discover to us the Character and Temper of *Aureng Zebe*, who is to be the *Heros* of this Piece. and the King of the *Indies*. Let us then see, after what manner *Emir-Jemla* proceeded, to lay the first foundation of the Royalty of *Aureng-Zebe*.

During

During the time that *Aureng Zebe* was in *Decan*, the King of *Golkonda* had for his Visier and General of his Armies this *Emir-Jemla*, who was a *Persian* by Nation, and very famous in the *Indies*. He was not a Man of great Extraction, but beaten in Business, a person of excellent parts, and a great Captain. He had the Wit of amassing great Treasures, not only by the administration of the Affairs of this opulent Kingdom, but also by Navigation and Trade, sending ships into very many parts, and causing the Diamond Mines, which he alone had farmed under many borrow'd names, to be wrought with extraordinary diligence. So that people discoursed almost of nothing but of the Riches of *Emir-Jemla*, and of the plenty of his Diamonds, which were not reckon'd but by Sacks. He had also the skill to render himself very potent and considerable, entertaining, besides the Armies of the King, very good Troops for his particular, and above all a very good Artillery, with abundance of *Franguys* or Christians to manage it. In a word, he grew so rich and so puissant, especially after he had found a way to enter into the Kingdom of *Karnates*, and to pillage all the ancient Churches of the Idols of that Country, that the King of *Golkonda* became jealous of it, and prepared himself to unsaddle him; and that the more, because he could not bear what

was reported of him, as if he had used too great familiarity with the Queen his Mother, that was yet beauteous. Yet he discover'd nothing of his Design to any, having patience, and waiting till *Emir* came to the Court, for he was then in the Kingdom of *Karnates* with his Army. But one day, when more particular News was brought him of what had passed between his Mother and Him, he had not power enough to dissemble any longer, but was transported by choler to fall to invectives and menaces : Whereof *Emir* was soon made acquainted, having at the Court abundance of his Wives Kindred, and all his nearest Relations and best Friends possessing the principal Offices. The Kings Mother also, who did not hate him, had speedy informaton of the same. Which obliged *Emir*, without delay, to write to his only Son, *Mahmet Emir-Kan*, who then was about the King, requiring him to do the best he could to withdraw with all speed from the Court, under some pretence of Hunting, or the like, and to come and joyn with him. *Mahmet Emir-Kan* failed not to attempt divers ways ; but, the King causing him to be narrowly observed, none of them all would succeed, This very much perplexed *Emir*, and made him take a strange resolution, which cast the King in great danger to lose his Crown and Life ;

so true 'tis, that he who knows not to *Dissemble*, knows not how to *Reign*. He writ to *Aurcng-Zebe*, who was then in *Daulet-Abad*, the Capital of *Decan*, about fifteen or sixteen days Journey from *Golkonda*, giving him to understand, that the King of *Golkonda* did intend to ruin him and his Family, notwithstanding the signal Services he had done him, as all the World knew; which was an un-exampled Injustice and Ingratitude; that this necessitated him to take his refuge to him, and to intreat him, that he would receive him into his protection; that, for the rest, if he would follow his advice, and confide in him, he would so dispose Affairs, that he would at once put into his hands both the King and Kingdom of *Golkonda*. This thing he made very easie, using the following Discourse: You need but take four or five thousand Horse, of the best of your Army, and to March with expedition to *Golkonda*, spreading a rumour by the way, that 'tis an Ambassadour of *Chah-Jehan* that goes in haste, about considerable Matters, to speak with the King at *Bag-naguer*. The *Dabir*, who is he that is first to be addressed unto, to make any thing known to the King, is allyed to me, and my Creature, and altogether mine; take care of nothing but to March with expedition, and I will so order it, that without making you known, you shall come



to the Gates of *Bag-naguer*, and when the King shall come out to receive the Letters, according to Custome, you may easily seize on him, and afterwards of all his Family, and do with him what shall seem good to you; in regard that his House of *Bag-naguer*, where he commonly resides, is un-walled and unfortified. He added, *that* he would make this Enterprise upon his own Charges, offering him fifty thousand *Rou-pies* a day (which is about five and twenty thousand Crowns) during the whole time of the March.

*Aureng-Zebe*, who looked only for some such occasion, had no mind at all to lose so fair an one. He soon undertook the Expedition, and did so fortunately manage his Enterprise, that he arrived at *Bag-naguer*, without being otherwise known than as an Ambassadour of *Chah-Jehan*. The King of *Golkonda* being advertised of the arrival of this pretended Ambassadour, came forth into a Garden, according to custome, received him with honour, and having unfortunately put himself into the hands of his Enemy, ten or twelve Slaves, *Gurgis*, were ready to fall upon and to seize his person, as had been projected; but that a certain *Omrah*, touched with tenderness, could not forbear to cry out, though he was of the party, and a Creature of *Emir*. *Doth not your Majesty see that this is Aureng-Zebe?*  
*Away*

*Away, or you are taken.* Whereat the King being affrighted, slips away and gets hastily on horseback, riding with all his might to the Forress of *Golkonda*; which is but a short League from thence.

*Aureng-Zebe* seeing he was defeated in his Design, yet was not therefore discomposed; but seized at the same time on the Royal House, taketh all the rich and good things he finds there; yet sending to the King all his Wives (which over all the *Indies* is very religiously observed;) and goeth to Besiege him in his Fortress. But as the Siege, for want of having brought along all necessaries, held on long and lasted above two Moneths, he received Order from *Chah-Jehan* to raise it, and to retire into *Decan* again; so that, although the Fortress was reduced to extremities, for want of Victuals and Ammunition of War, he found himself obliged to abandon his Enterprize. He knew very well, that it was *Dara* and *Begum* that had induced *Chah-Jehan* to send these Orders, from the apprehension they entertained, that he would become too powerful; but in the mean time he never discover'd any resentment of it, saying only, that he ought to obey the Orders of his Father. Yet he withdrew not, without causing underhand payment to be made to him of all the Charges of his Expedition: Besides, he Married his Son  
Sultan.

*Sultan Mahmoud* to the Eldest Daughter of that King, with a promise that he would make him his Successor, causing him also to give him, for a Dowry, the Fortress and the Appurtenances of *Bamguyre*. He also made the King consent that all the Silver Money, that should be Coined for the future in that Kingdom, should bear on one side the Arms of *Chah-Jehan*; and that *Emir-Jemla* should withdraw with his whole Family, all his Goods, Troops, and Artillery.

These two Great Men were not long together, but they framed great Designs: On the way they Besieged and took *Bider*, one of the strongest and most important Places of *Visapour*; and thence they went to *Daulet-Abad*, where they contracted so intimate a Friendship together, that *Aureng Zebe* could not live without seeing *Emir* twice a day, nor *Emir* without seeing *Aureng-Zebe*. Their Union began to cause a new Face in all the Affairs of those Parts, and laid the first foundations of the Royalty of *Aureng-Zebe*.

This Prince having used the Art to make himself to be call'd to the Court divers times, went with great and rich presents to *Agra* to *Chah-Jehan*, presenting him his Service, and inducing him to make War against the King of *Golkonda*, and him of *Visapour*, and against the *Portugals*. At first

first he presented to him that great Diamond, which is esteem'd matchless; giving him to understand, that the precious stones of *Golkonda* were quite other things, than those Rocks of *Kandahar*; that *there* it was, where the War ought to be made, to get the possession thereof, and to go as far as *Cape Comory*. *Chah-Jehan*, whether it were that he was dazzled by the Diamonds of *Emir*, or whether he thought it fit, as some believe he did, to have an Army in the Field, somewhat to restrain *Dara*, whom he found active in making himself potent, and who with insolence had ill treated the Vicer *Sadullah-Kan* (whom *Chah-Jehan* passionately loved, and considered as the greatest Statesman that had been in the *Indies*, causing him even to be made away with poison, as a Man not of his party, but inclined to *Sultan Sujah*; or rather, because he found him too powerful, and in a condition to be the Umpire of the Crown, if *Chah-Jehan* should de cease; or lastly, because being neither *Persian*, nor of *Persian* Extraction, but an *Indian*, there were not wanting envious persons, who spread abroad, that he entertained in divers places numerous Troops of *Patans*, very Gallant Men, and well paid, with a design to make himself King, or his Son; or at least to expel the *Mogols*, and to restore to the Throne the Nation of the *Patans*, of whom he had taken  
his

his Wife. However it be, *Chah-Jehan* resolved to send an Army towards *Decan* under the Conduct of *Emir-Jemla*.

*Dara*, who saw the consequence of this Affair, and that the sending of Troops for those parts was to give strength to *Aureng-Zebe*, opposed it exceedingly, and did what he could to hinder it. Nevertheless, when he saw that *Chah-Jehan* was resolute for it, he at last thought it best to consent; but with this condition, that *Aureng-Zebe* should keep in *Daulet-Abad*, as Governour only of the Countrey, without meddling at all in the War, or pretending to Govern the Army; that *Emir* should be the absolute General, who for a pledge of his Fidelity was to leave his whole Family at the Court. *Emir* struggled enough within himself, whether he should agree to this last condition, but when *Chah Jehan* desired him to give that satisfaction to *Dara*, and promised him, that after a little while he would send him back his Wife and Children, he consented, and Marched into *Decan* towards *Aureng-Zebe* with a very gallant Army, and without any stop entered into *Visapour*, where he Besieged a strong Place, called *Kaliane*.

The Affairs of *Indostan* were in that condition, as I have been relating, when *Chah-Jehan* fell dangerously sick. I shall not speak here of his sickness, much less relate the particulars of it. I shall only say this,

this, that it was little sutable to a Man of above seventy years of Age, who should rather think on preserving his strength, than to ruin it, as he did. This sickness did soon ullarm and trouble all *Indostan*. Mighty Armies were leavied in *Dehly* and *Agra*. the Capitals of the Empire. *Sultan Sujah* did the like in *Bengale* ; and *Aureng-Zebe* in *Decan* ; and *Morad-Bakche* in *Guzaratte* : All four assembled to themselves their Allies and Friends ; all four write, promise, and form divers Intrigues. *Dara* having surprised some of their Letters, shew'd them to *Chah-Jehan* and made great noise about them ; and his Sister, *Begum*, failed not to make use of this occasion to animate the King against them. But *Chah-Jehan* was diffident of *Dara*, and fearing to be poisoned. gave order that particular care should be had of what was brought to his Table. 'Twas also said, that he wrote to *Aureng-Zebe* ; and that *Dara* being advertised thereof, could not forbear to menace and to break out into very passionate expressions.

In the mean time the Distemper of *Chah-Jehan* lingred, and 'twas bruited every where, that he was dead. Whereupon the whole Court was disorder'd, the whole Town allarm'd, the Shops for many days shut up ; and the four Sons of the King made openly great Preparations, each for himself : And to say truth, it was not without reason, that

B

they

they all made ready for war; for they all very well knew, that there was no hopes of quarter, that there was no other way, than to vanquish or dye, to be King or undone, and that he that should be Conquerour, would rid himself of all the rest, as formerly *Chah-Jehan* had done of his Brothers.

*Sultan Sujah*, who had heaped up great Treasures in that rich Kingdom of *Bengale*, ruining some of the *Rajas* or petty Kings that are in those parts, and drawing great sums from others, took the Field first of all with a puissant Army, and in the confidence he had of all the *Persian Omrahs*, for the Sect of whom he had declared himself, he boldly Marched towards *Agra*, giving out openly, that *Chah-Jehan* was dead; that *Dara* had poison'd him, that he would revenge the death of his Father, and in a word, that he would be King. *Dara* desired *Chah-Jehan* to write himself to him, and to forbid him to advance further; which he did, assuring him, that his sickness was not at all dangerous, and that he was already much better. But he having Friends at Court, who assured him, that the sickness of *Chah-Jehan* was mortal, he dissembled, and ceased not to advance. saying still, that he knew very well *Chah-Jehan* was dead; and, if he should be alive, he was desirous to come and kiss his feet, and to receive his Commands.

*Aureng-Zebe*

*Aureng-Zebe* immediately after, if not at the same time, taketh the Field also in *Decan*, maketh a great noise, and prepareth to March towards *Agra*. The same prohibition was made to him also, as well from *Chah-Jehan*, as from *Dara*, who threaten'd him. But he dissembleth for the same reason that *Sultan Sujah* had done, and giveth the like answer. Mean time, finding that his Treasure was low, and his Souldiery very inconsiderable, he devised two artifices, which succeeded admirably well; the one, in regard of *Morad-Bakche*; the other, in respect of *Emir-Jemla*. To *Morad-Bakche* he writes with speed a very fair Letter, importing, that he had always been his true and intimate Friend; that, as for himself, he laid no claim at all to the Crown; that he might remember, he had all his Life time made profession of a *Fakire*, but that *Dara* was a person incapable to Govern a Kingdom; that he was a *Kafer*, an Idolater, and hated of all the greatest *Omrahs*; that *Sultan Sujah* was a *Rafeszy*, an Heretick, and by consequence an Enemy to *Indostan*, and unworthy of the Crown: So that, in a word, there was none but he (*Morad-Bakche*) that could reasonably pretend to the Succession; that the Crown did expect him; that the whole Court, which was not ignorant of his Valour, would be for him; and that for his particular, if he would  
 promise



promise him, that being King he would give him leave to live quietly in some Corner or other of his Empire, there to serve God the remainder of his days, he was ready to make a conjunction with him, to assist him with his Counsel and Friends, and to put into his hands his whole Army to fight *Dara* and *Sultan Sujah*; that in the mean time he sent him an hundred thousand Rupies (which make about fifty thousand Crowns of our Money) and prayed him to accept thereof as a pledge of his friendship; and *that* he would advise him to come with all possible speed to seize on the Castle of *Suratte*, where he knew to be the Treasure of the Land.

*Morad-Bakche*, who was neither too rich nor too powerful, received with much joy this proposition of *Aureng-Zebe*, and the hundred thousand Rupies sent by him; and shew'd *Aureng-Zebe's* Letter to every body, thereby to oblige the Flower of that Countrey to take up Arms for him, and the substantial Merchants to lend him the more willingly such Sums of Money as he demanded of them. He began in good earnest to Act the King, made large promises to all, and, in short, did so well, that he set a good Army on foot; of whom he singled out some three thousand, who, under the Conduct of *Chah-Abas*, one of his Eunuchs, but a Valiant Man. should go to Besiege *Suratte*.

*Aureng-Zebe*

*Aureng-Zebe* sent his Eldest Son, *Sultan-Mahmoud*, (him, whom he had Married to the Daughter of the King of *Golkonda*) to *Emir-Jemla*, who was yet employed in the Siege of *Kaliane*, to perswade him to come to him to *Dauled-Abad*, pretending to have matter of the greatest importance to communicate to him. *Emir*, who soon suspected his intentions, excused himself, saying openly, that *Chah-Jehan* was not dead, *that* he had fresh News of his being alive, and *that* besides, all his Family being at *Agra* in the hands of *Dara*, he could by no means assist *Aureng-Zebe*, nor declare himself for him. Whereupon *Sultan Mahmoud* return'd to *Dauled-Abad*, without effecting any thing, and very much dissatisfied with *Emir*. But *Aureng-Zebe* lost no courage for all that, but sent the second time to *Emir*, yet not *Sultan Mahmoud*, but *Sultan Mazum* his second Son, who presented to him his Father's Letter, and handled him with that dexterity, sweetness, and protestation of friendship, that it was not possible to resist him. *Emir* therefore pressed the Siege of *Kaliane*; forced the Besieged to surrender upon Composition; took the choice of his Army, and with all diligence went away with *Sultan Mazum*. At his arrival, *Aureng-Zebe* courted him in the highest degree, treating him no otherwise than with the name of *Baba* and *Babagy*, that is, Father ;

ther; Lord-Father and after an hundred embraces, he took him somewhat aside, and told him (according to what I could learn from persons who knew of it) That it was not just, that having his Family at the Court, he should adventure to do any thing in his behalf that might come to be known; but that, after all, there was nothing so difficult but an expedient might be found. Give me leave therefore, *said he*, to propose to you a Design, which at first will possibly surprise you; but, since you apprehend the danger of your Wife and Children, that are in Hostage, the best way of providing for their security would be, to suffer me to seize on your person, and to put you in prison. It is out of doubt, that all the World will believe it done in earnest: For who would imagine, that such a person as you would be content to let yourself be laid in prison? In the interim I could make use of a part of your Army, and of your Artillery, as you shall judge most proper and convenient: You also could furnish me with a sum of Money, as you have frequently offered it; and besides, methinks, I might tempt Fortune further, and we might together take our measures to see, in what manner I had best to demean myself; if you would also permit, that I might cause you to be transported into the Fortress of *Daulet-Abad*, where you should be master; and that there

I might have you kept by my own Son, *Sultan Mazum*, or *Su'tan Mahmoud*; this would yet better palliate the matter, and I see not, what *Dara* could justly say of it, nor how he could reasonably treat your Wife and Children ill.

*Emir*, whether it were by reason of the Friendship he had sworn to *Aureng-Zebe*, or for the great promises made to him, or the apprehension he had, of seeing near him *Sultan-Mazum*, who stood by, very pensive and well Armed, and *Sultan Mahmoud*, who looked grim upon him for his coming away at the solicitation of his Brother, not at that of his, and had at his very entrance lift up his Foot as if he would have hit him; whatever of these considerations might induce him, consented to all what *Aureng-Zebe* desired, and approved of the Expedient to suffer himself to be imprison'd; so that, *Aureng-Zebe* being no sooner gone, but the Great Master of the Artillery was seen to approach with some fierceness to *Emir*, and to command him in the Name of *Aureng-Zebe* to follow him, locking him up in a Chamber, and there giving him very good words, whilst all the Souldiery, that *Aureng Zebe* had thereabout, went to their Arms. The report of the detention of *Emir-Jemla* was no sooner spread, but a great tumult arose; and those, whom he had brought along with him, although  
astonish'd,

astopish'd, yet put themselves into a posture of rescuing him, and with their Swords drawn ran to force the Guards, and the Gate of his Prison; which was easie for them to do: For *Aureng-Zebe* had not with him sufficient Troops to make good so bold an Enterprize; the only name of *Emir-Jemla* made all tremble. But the whole matter being altogether counterfeited, all these Commotions were presently calmed by the intimations that were given to the Chief Officers of *Emir's* Army, and by the presence of *Aureng-Zebe*, who there appeared very resolute with his two Sons, and spoke now to one, then to another; and at last by promises and presents, liberally bestowed on those that were concerned. So that all the Troops of *Emir*, and even most of those of *Chah-Jehan*, seeing things troubled, and being without their General, and believing *Chah-Jehan* to be dead, or, at best, desperately sick; considering also the ample promises made to them of augmenting their Stipend, and of giving them at that very time three months Advance, soon listed themselves under *Aureng-Zebe*; who having seized on all the Equipage of *Emir*, even his very Camels and Tents, took the Field, resolved to March to the Siege of *Suratte*, and to hasten the taking it in; where *Morad-Bakche* was exceedingly embarrassed, because that his best Troops were employed

employed there, and that he found more resistance in that place, than he imagined. But *Aureng-Zebe*, after some days March, was informed, that the Governour had surrendred the Place; for which he sent Congratulations to *Morad-Bakche*, acquainting him withal of his Transactions with *Emir-Jemla*, and assuring him, *that* he had Forces and Money enough, and very good Intelligence at the Court; *that* nothing was wanting; *that* he was directly going to *Brampour* and *Agra*; *that* he had expected him on the way, and therefore desired him to joyn with him.

'Tis true, that *Morad-Bakche* found not so much Money in the Fortress of *Suratte* as he had imagined, whether it were that really there was not so much as was reported, or whether the Governour had diverted a part of it, as some believed: Yet notwithstanding that little he found there was useful to him, to pay the Souldiers that had listed themselves in hopes of the advantages, they should make of the imagined vast Treasure of *Suratte*. 'Tis not less true, that he had no greater reason to boast of the taking of this Place, in regard there was not any Regular Fortification about it; and yet his Army had lain before it above a month, and would never have reduced it without the *Hollanders*, who furnished them with the Invention of Springing a Mine,  
which

which ruining a great side of the Wall, cast the Besieged into such a consternation, that it made them immediately surrender. The reduction of this Town did much advance his design, Fame proclaiming immediately throughout these Countries, that *Morad-Bakche* had taken *Suratte* ; that he had sprung a Mine, which sounded very big among the *Indians*, who as yet do little understand that Practice ; and that *there* he had found a vast Treasure. Notwithstanding this great noise, and all the first advantages, joyned to all those frequent Letters and great Promises of *Aureng-Zebe*, the Eunuch *Chah-Abas*, a Man of good sense, of a great Heart, and exceedingly affectionate to the service of his Master, was not of opinion, that *Morad-Bakche* should so much tye himself in interest to *Aureng-Zebe*, or precipitate his conjunction with him, but advised, that he should amuse him with words, and let him advance alone towards *Agra* ; that in the mean time there would come certain News of the sickness of *Chah-Jehan* ; that he should first see, what Channel Affairs would run in ; that he should Fortifie *Suratte*, as a very good Post, able to render him Master of a very large and rich Countrey ; and that perhaps in time he might seize *Brampour*, which is a very considerable passage of a River, and as 'twere a Bar of *Decan*. But the continual Letters and  
Protestations

Protestations of *Aureng-Zebe*, joyned to the small Forces, Artillery, and 'Treasure of *Marad-Bakche*, blinded with an excessive ambition to Reign, made him regardless of all other considerations; so that he went away from *Amadevad*, abandon'd *Guzaratte*, and took his way through the Woods and Mountains, with all expedition to be at the Rendezvous, where *Aureng-Zebe* had looked for him these two or three days.

Great Solemnities of Joy, were made at the conjunction of the two Armies; the Princes visited one another; *Aureng-Zebe* made a hundred protestations of friendship and no less promises to *Morad-Bakche*; assured him afresh, and solemnly, of his not caring for the Crown, as also of his being there for no other end than to assist him against *Dara*, their Common Enemy, and to place him in the Throne, which expected him.

Upon this Interview, and confirmation of Friendship, both Armies Marched together, *Aureng-Zebe* continuing always, during the March, in the protestations of Friendship, and in his Courtship to *Morad-Bakche*, treating him never otherwise, whether in publick or private, but with the Title of *Hazeret*. that is, King and Majesty; so that *Morad-Bakche* was fully perswaded, that *Aureng-Zebe* meant sincerely, from an excess of affection towards him; whence he even willingly, and without ceremony,  
suffer'd



suffer'd the submissions and respects he shew'd him; instead of remembring what had lately passed at *Golkonda*, and of considering, that he, who had thus hazarded himself with so much boldness to usurp a Kingdom, was not of a temper to live and dye a *Fakire*.

These two Armies thus joyned made a Body considerable enough; which begot a great noise at Court, and gave cause of thoughtfulness, not only to *Dara*, but to *Chah-Jehan* himself, who knew the great parts and subtle Conduct of *Aureng Zebe*, and the Courage of *Morad Bakche*; and who foresaw very well, that a Fire was a kindling, which would be very hard to quench. It was to no purpose to write Letters upon Letters, signifying that he was well, and giving Order that they should turn back to their respective Governments, and expressing also, that he would forget all that had passed hitherto. All his *Letters* were not able to hinder their advance; and as the sickness of *Chah-Jehan* did still pass for mortal, there being no persons wanting to bring and spread such News, they still continued to dissemble, giving out, that they were *Letters* counterfeited by *Dara*; that *Chah-Jehan* was dead indeed; but that, in case he were alive, they would go to kiss his Feet. and deliver him from the hands of *Dara*.

What

What then should *Chah-Jehan*, this unfortunate King, do, who seeth, that his Sons have no regard to his Orders ; who is informed at all hours, that they march apace towards *Agra* in the head of their Armies, and who in this conjuncture finds himself sick to boot in the hands of *Dara*, that is, of a man who breatheth nothing but war ; who prepareth for it with all imaginable earnestness, and with all the marks of an enraged resentment against his Brothers ? But what could he do in this extremity ? He is constrained to abandon to them his Treasures, and to leave them to their disposal. He is forced to send for his old and most trusty Captains, whom he knows for the most part to be not very affectionate to *Dara* ; he must command them to fight for *Dara*, against his own Blood, his own Children, and those, for whom he hath more esteem than for *Dara* ; he is obliged forthwith to send an Army against *Sultan-Sujah*. because 'tis he that is most advanced ; and he is to send another against *Aureng-Sebe* and *Morad-Bakche*, who no less are marching towards him.

*Soliman Chelkouh*, the eldest son of *Dara*, a young Prince of about 25 years of age, very proper of body, and of good parts and conduct, generous, liberal, and universally beloved, especially of *Chah-Jehan*, who had already enriched him, and who considered him rather

rather for his Successour than *Dara*, was he, that was made General of this Army against *Sujah*. Nevertheless *Chah-Jehan*, who wished much rather, that *Sujah* were return'd to *Bengale*, than that the matter should be tryed by a bloody combat, which could not be but very Tragical, and wherein he run the hazard of losing one or other of his Sons, gave him for Companion an Ancient *Raja*, call'd *Jesseigne*, who is at present one of the Powerfulllest and richest *Rajas* of all *Indostan*, and one of the ablest in the whole Kingdom, with a secret order not to fight except it were altogether unavoidable ; as also to endeavour by all means to induce *Suja* to retire, and to reserve his forces for a better occasion ; that is to say, after they should have seen the event of the sickness of *Chah-Jehan*, and the success of *Aureng-Zebe*, and of *Morad-Bakche*. But this young Prince, *Soliman-Chekouh*, full of heat and courage, breathing after nothing but to signalize himself by some great action, and *Sultan Sujah* fearing, lest *Aureng-Zebe* gaining a battel should first make himself Master of the Capital Towns of the Empire, *Agra*, and *Dehly* ; it was impossible for the *Rajah Jesseigne* to keep them from a combat. The two Armies are no sooner in sight of one another, but they prepare to fall on, and they were not long from giving some vollies of Canon. I shall not  
relate

relate the particulars of this Fight, for, besides that the narration of it would be too long and tedious, in the sequel of this History we shall be obliged to describe more considerable ones, by which the Reader will be able to judg of this. 'Tis sufficient to know in general, that the first onset was very sharp and obstinate on both sides, but that at length *Soliman-Chekouh* did urge *Sujah* with that force and vigour that he disorder'd him, and made him fly : so that if *Jesseigne*, and the *Paten Delilkan*, who was one of the first Captains and a valiant man, but an intimate friend of the *Raja*, and did not act but being moved by him, had seconded him in good earnest, 'tis thought that the whole Army of *Sujah* would have been defeated, and himself in danger of being taken : But that was not the design of the *Raja* to destroy him, no more than it was that of *Chah-Jehan*, who had given him order to the contrary. Thus then had *Sujah* time to retreat, and that without losing any considerable number of his men ; yet because *Soliman Chekouh* kept the field, and brought away some pieces of Artillery, it was presently bruited at Court that *Sujah* had been totally overthrown. This defeat purchased great reputation to *Soliman Chekouh*, lessen'd much the esteem of *Sultan Sujah*. and cooled exceedingly all the *Persians* that had an inclination for him.

After

After that some dayes were spent in the pursuit of *Sujah*, the Prince *Soliman Chekouh*, who every day received news from the Court, and who learned, that *Aureng-Zebe* and *Morad-Bakche* did approach with great resolution, well knowing, that his Father *Dara* had no great stock of prudence, but good store of secret enemies, resolved to quit the pursuit of *Sultan Sujah*, and with all speed to return to *Agra*, where in all appearance *Dara* was to give battel against *Aureng-Zebe*, and *Morad-Bakche*. This was the best counsel he could take, for no man doubts, that if he could have been there in good time, *Aureng-Zebe* would not have had the advantage: and 'tis even believed, he would never have hazarded the combat, the party being too unequal; but the bad fortune of *Dara* did not permit it.

Whilst all that was thus transacted towards *Elabas*, which is the place where the *Gemna* is joined to *Ganges*; the Scene was very different on the side of *Agra*. At the Court they were much surprised to hear, that *Aureng-Zebe* had passed the River of *Brampour*, and all the other passages, that were most difficult between the Mountains; so that with all hast they sent away some Troups to dispute with him the passage of the River *Eugenes*, whilst the whole Army was making ready. For which purpose there  
were

were chosen two of the most considerable and the most powerful of the Kingdom to command it; the one was *Kasem-kan*, a renowned Captain and very affectionate to *Chah-Jehan*, but one that had no great inclination to *Dara*, and who went not but to oblige *Chah-Jehan*, whom he saw in the hands of *Dara*: The other was *Jessom-seigne*, a potent *Raja*, not inferior to *Jesseigne*, and Son in law to that *Raja Rana*, who was at the time of *Ek-bar* so puissant, as if he had been the Emperour of the *Rhaja's*. *Dara* at their farewell expressed to them great kindness and presented them nobly; but *Chah-Jehan* took his time, before their departure, to charge them in secret, as he had done the *Raja Jesseigne*, when he went away in the expedition against *Sultan-Sujah* with *Soliman Shekouh*. Neither were they wanting, in their march, to send several times to *Aureng-Zebe*, and *Morad-Bakche*, to persuade them to turn back: But this was in vain; their Envoys came not again, and the Army advanced with that diligence, that they saw it much sooner than they thought upon a rising ground, not far remote from the River.

It being then Summer, and the season of the greatest heats, the River was fordable; which was the cause, that at the same time *Kasem-kan* and the *Raja* prepared themselves

selves to give battel ; besides that, they soon knew the resolution of *Aureng-Sebe*, that he would force them, since that, although his Army was not all come up, he gave them some vollies of Canon ; his design being to amuse them, fearing lest they themselves should pass the River, not onely to prevent his passage, but also to hinder his Army from reposing, and from taking an advantageous post ; which was indeed in great disorder, and so tired by their march, and so faint by the heat, that if at the very first it had been assauked, and kept from passing the water, it would doubtless have been routed without much resistance. [I was not by in this first Encounter, but thus it was generally discoursed of, and it agreeth with the after-relation of many of our Frenchmen, who served *Aureng-Sebe* in the Artillery.] But they were content to stay at the River-side, to keep *Aureng-Sebe* from passing it, according to the order they had received.

After that *Aureng-Sebe* had let his Army rest two or three days, and by amusing the Enemy, had fitted it to pass the River, he made his whole Artillery play, which was very well placed ; and he commanded, that under the favour of the Canon they should pass the River. *Kasem-Kan*, and the *Raja* on their part, discharged theirs also, and did what they could to repulse the Enemy,

and

and to keep him from passing. The combat was sharp enough at first, and very obstinately maintained by the extraordinary valour of *Jessomseigne*. For as to *Kasem-Kan*, although a great Captain, and a stout man, he gave no great proof of his valour in this occasion; yea some accused him of Treachery, charging him that he had in the night caused the Bullets and Powder to be hid under the Sand, there being no more of them to be found after two or three discharges. However it be, the combat for all that was, as I said, very resolutely carried on, and the passage long disputed. There were rocks in the bed of the River, which did much embarrass, and the banks in many places were very high and difficult to climb up. But at last *Morad-Bakche* cast himself into the water with so much resolution and force, and shew'd so much valour and boldness, that there was no resisting of him. He passed over, and with him a good part of the Army, which made *Kasem-Kan* to give back, and cast *Jessomseigne* into great danger of his person, For by and by he found the whole body of the Enemy upon him, and without the extraordinary resolution of his *Ragipous*, who almost all were killed about him, he had been a dead man. One may judge of the great danger he was in upon this occasion, by this, that after he had disengaged himself as well as he could,



could, and was come back to his own, not daring to return to *Agra*, because of the great loss he had suffered of seven or eight thousand *Ragipous*, he had but five or six hundred of them remaining.

These *Ragipous*, who take their name from the *Rajas*, as if you should say, the children of the *Rajas*, are from Father to Son such men, as make the sword their profession. The *Rajas*, whose subjects they are, do assign them Lands for their subsistence, on condition to be always ready to go to war when summoned. So that one might say, that they were a sort of Pagan Nobles, if the *Rajas* gave them their lands in propriety for them and their children. They are great takers of *Opium*; and I have sometimes wondred at the quantity I have seen them take; they accustom themselves to it from their youth. On the day of battel they double the Dose, this drug animating or rather inebriating them, and making them insensible of danger; insomuch that they cast themselves into the combat like so many furious beasts, not knowing what it is to run away, but dying at the feet of their *Raja*, when he stands to it. They want nothing but Order, resolution they have enough, 'Tis a pleasure thus to see them, with the fume of *Opium* in their head, to embrace one another, when the battel is to begin, and to give their mutual Farewells,

as men resolved to dye. And that they do for this reason : that the great *Mogol*, though a *Mahumetan*, and by consequence an enemy of the Heathen, yet for all that entertains always a good number of *Rajas* in his service, whom he considers as his other *Omrahs*, and imployes in his Armies as if they were *Mahumetans*.

I cannot forbear to relate here the fierce reception, which the Daughter of the *Rana* gave to her Husband *Jessomseigne*, after his defeat and flight. When she heard that he was nigh, and had understood what had passed in the battel ; that he had fought with all possible courage, that he had but four or five hundred men left ; and that at last, not being able to resist any longer the Enemy, he had been obliged to retreat ; she, in stead of sending one to receive him, and to console him in his misfortunes, she commanded in a dry mood to shut the gates of the Castle. and not to let this infamous man enter ; that he was not her Husband ; that she would never see him ; that the Son in law of the Great *Rana*, could not have so low a soul ; that he was to remember, that being grafted into so illustrious an House, he was to imitate the virtue of it ; and, in a word, that he was either to vanquish or to dye. A moment after she was of another humour ; she commands a pile of wood to be laid, that she might burn herself,  
that

that they abus'd her; that her husband must needs be dead; that it could not be otherwise. And a little while after this, she was seen to change her countenance, to fall into • passion, and to break out into a thousand reproaches against him. In short, she remained thus transported eight or nine dayes, without being able to resolve to see her Husband till at last her Mother coming in, brought her in some degree to her self, and comforted her, assuring her, that as soon as the *Raja* had but a little refresh'd himself, he would raise another Army to fight *Aureng-Sebe*, and repair his honour at any rate.

By which story one may see a pattern of the courage of the women in that Countrey: To which I could adde something I have seen some of them do, who burned themselves alive after the death of their husbands; but we must reserve this discourse for another place, where I shall also shew, that there is nothing which opinion, prepossession, custom, hope, and the point of honour, &c. may not make men do or suffer.

*Dara* having understood what had passed at *Eugenes*, fell into that choler against *Kasem-Kan*, that it was thought he would have cut off his head, if he had been upon the place. He was also transported against *Emir-Jemla*, as the person that was the first and principal cause of the Misfortune, and who had furnish'd *Aureng-Sebe* with men, money,

money, and Canon. He is ready to kill his Son *Mahmet Emir-Kan*, and will send his Wife and Daughter to *Basar*, or the Market place of prostituted women ; and 'tis past doubt, that he would have done some such thing, if *Chah Jehan*, with much art and prudence had not moderated the excess of his passion, in remonstrating to him, that *Emir-Jemla* had not so little conduct, nor so great a friendship for *Aureng-Sebe*, as 'to hazard, and in manner to sacrifice his Family, for the advancing of his interest ; that *Aureng-Sebe* must needs have gulled and ensnared him by his usual artifice and cunning.

As for *Aureng-Sebe* and *Morad-Bakche*, the happy success of this first Encounter did so swell their hearts, and gave such courage to their whole Army, that henceforth they believed themselves invincible, and capable to compass any thing. Besides, *Aureng-Sebe*, the more to animate his Souldiers, bragged openly, that he had thirty thousand *Mogols* at his devotion in the Army of *Dara* ; and there was something in it, as appear'd by the sequel. *Morad-Bakche* was for nothing but fighting, and would march with all diligence. But *Aureng-Sebe* represented to him that it was necessary the Army should refresh themselves for some time upon the banks of this sweet River ; that in the mean time he would write to all his

his friends, and get a full and certain information of the state of the Court, and of the condition of all Affairs. So that he marched not towards *Agra*, 'till he had rested some dayes and after that he marched but slowly, to inform himself of all, and to take his time and measures.

Concerning *Chah-Jehan*, when he plainly saw the resolution of *Aureng-Zebe*, and *Morad-Bakche*, and that there was no hope left to make them turn back, he was in such a perplexity, that he knew not what to resolve, and foreseeing some great calamity, he would fain have hindered the last decisive battel, for which he saw *Dara* preparing himself with eagerness. But what could he do to oppose it? He was yet too weak of his sickness, and saw himself still in the hands of *Dara* whom, as I have said, he trusted not much: so that he found himself obliged to acquiesce in his will, and to commit to him all the forces of the Empire, and command all Captains to obey him. Immediately all was in Armes: I know not, whether there was ever a more gallant Army seen in *Indostan*. 'Tis said, that there were little less than an hundred thousand horse, and twenty thousand foot, with fourscore thousand pieces of Canon, without reckoning the incredible number of servants, followers, victuallers, whom Historians we think do often put into the number of the  
Combatants,

Combatants, when they speak of those formidable Armies of three or four hundred thousand men, of which their Books are full. Though this Army was very brave, and strong enough to cut in pieces two or three of such as *Aureng Zebe* had, in which there were no more than thirty five or forty thousand men in all, and these tired and harassed by a very long and irksom march, during the height of the Heats; and but a small number of Canon, in respect of that of *Dara*. Mean time (which seems hard to believe) there was scarce any body that presaged well for *Dara*, all knowing, that most of the chief *Omrahs* had no affection for him, and that all the good Souldiers that were for him, & whom, he might confide in, were in the Army of *Soliman Chekouh*, his Son. And 'twas for this reason that the most prudent and the most faithful of his friends, and *Chah-Jehan* himself, counselled him, not to hazard a battel: *Chah-Jehan* offering, as infirm as he was, that he would go into the field himself, and be carried before *Aureng-Zebe*, to interpose; which was looked upon as a very good Expedient for peace, & for accommodating the affairs of *Chah-Jehan*. For 'tis certain, that *Aureng-Zebe*, and *Morad-Bakche* would never have had the boldness to fight against their own Father; and if they should have attempted it, they would have smarted for it, because, besides that

that the match was not equal, and all the great *Omrahs* were so affectionate to *Chah-Jehan*, that they would not have failed to fight resolutely, if they had seen him in the head of the Army; besides this, I say, the Captains themselves of *Aureng Zebe* and *Morad-Bakche*, bore great affection and respect to this Prince, whose Creatures they most were; and the whole Army, in a manner, was his. So that in all appearance not one of them would have presumed to draw his sword against him, nor he been at the pains of drawing his.

Then they advised *Dara*, that if he would not hearken to this Expedient, he should at least not precipitate the business but delay, 'till *Soliman Chékouh*, who made all hast to joyn, were come in. Which was also very good counsel, in regard that that Prince was beloved of all, and was lately come home victorious, and had the most faithful and the bravest Souldiers with him. But *Dara* would never hearken to any proposition that could be made to him, and he thought on nothing else but to give battel presently, and to go against *Aureng-Zebe* in person. And possibly he did not amiss as to his own honour and particular interest, if he could have commanded Fortune, and made things succeed as he contrived them. For the considerations he had (as he could not forbear now and then to discover) were some such as these.

He looked upon himself as Master of the person of *Chah-Jehan*; that he could dispose of him as he pleased; that he was also possessor of all the Treasures and Forces of the Empire; that *Sultan Sujah* was half ruined; that his two other Brothers with a weak and tired Army were come to cast themselves into his hands; that, if he gained the battel, they could not escape him; that he should all at once be absolute Master, and at the end of all his troubles, and at the height of his wishes, so as no body could contradict him in any thing, or dispute the Crown with him. Whereas if *Chah-Jehan* should take the field, all affairs would be accommodated, his Brothers would return to their Governments, *Chah-Jehan*, who began to recover his health, would resume the Government as before, and all things would return into their first channel: That, if he should stay for *Soliman Chekouh* his Son, *Chah-Jehan* might take some design to his disadvantage, or contrive something with *Aurcng Zebe*; that whatever he could do for gaining the victory, the reputation, which *Soliman Chekouh* had purchased, would still give him all the honour of it. And after that, what would not he be capable to undertake, swelled with so much glory and success, and especially being supported, as he was, by the favour and affection of *Chah-Jehan*,  
and



and of the greatest part of the *Omrahs*? what did he know, whether he would keep any modesty, or any respect for him, and whether his Ambition might not carry him?

These Considerations made *Dara* resolve to stand out against the counsel of all, and to pursue his point. And for that purpose he commanded immediately the whole Army to take the field, and thereupon came to take leave of *Chah-Jehan*, who was in the Fortress of *Agra*. This good Old man was ready to melt in tears, when he embraced him; but withall failed not to represent to him with a very grave countenance. Well, *Dara*, since thou art resolved to follow thine own will, go, God bless thee, but remember well these few words; *If thou lovest the Battel, take heed of ever coming into my Presence.* But this made no great impression upon him; he goeth forth briskly, taketh horse, and seizeth on the passage of the River *Tchembel*, which is about 20 miles from *Agra*; where he fortified himself, expecting his Enemy. But the subtle and crafty *Fakire*, who wanted no good Spies, and people that gave him intelligence of all, and who knew that the passage was there very difficult, took good heed to attempt the forcing it. He came to encamp himself neer it, so that from the Camp of *Dara* one might discover his Tents. But what doth he in the mean time? He inveigles a certain Rebel

bel of *Raja*, call'd *Chempet*, presents him richly, and promiseth him a thousand fine things, if he would let him pass through his Territories, that so he might go with speed to gain a certain place, where he knew that the River might be passed on foot with ease. *Chempet* agreeth, and offers of his own accord, that he would himself attend him, and shew him the way through the woods and hills of his countrey. *Aureng-Zebe* raised his Camp the same night, without any noise, leaving some of his Tents to amuse *Dara*, and marching night and day, made such hast, that he was almost as soon on the other side of the River as *Dara* could have notice of it. Which obliged *Dara* to abandon the River there, and to leave all his Fortifications, and to follow his Enemy, who, he was told, did advance with great diligence towards *Agra*, to gain the River of *Gemna*, and there without trouble, and at his ease, to enjoy the water, to fortifie and to fix himself well, and so to expect *Dara*. The place where he encamped is but five leagues from *Agra*, it was formerly call'd *Samonguer*, and now *Fateabad*, which is to say, *place of victory*. A little while after, *Dara* also came to encamp there, nigh the bank of the same River, between *Agra* and the Army of *Aureng-Zebe*.

The two Armies were there between three and four dayes in sight of one another, without

without fighting. Mean time *Chah-Jehan* wrot several letters to *Dara*, that *Soliman Chekouh* was not far off; that he should not precipitate; that he should come neer *Agra* and choose an advantageous place to fortifie himself till he came. But *Dara* answer'd, that before three dayes were passed, he would bring to him *Aureng-Zebe* and *Morad-Bakche* tyed hand and foot, to do with them what he should think fit. And without expecting any longer, he began at that very hour to put his Army in battel array.

He placed in the front all his Cannon, causing them to be tyed the one to the other with chains, to shut the passage to the Cavalry. Behind these peeces of Canon, he placed also frontwise a great number of light Camels, on the forepart of the bodies whereof they fasten a small piece, of the bigness of a double Musquet; a man sitting on the hind-part of the Camel, being able to charge and discharge without lighting. Behind these Camels stood the greatest part of the Musqueteers. Of the rest of the Army, which chiefly consisted in Cavalry, furnish'd with Bows and Arrows, (as ordinarily are the *Mogols*, that is, at present white men, *Mahumetans*; strangers, as *Persians*, *Turks*, *Arabians*, and *Usbecks*;) or with a Sword, and a kind of Half-pike, as commonly are the *Ragapous*: Of all these, I say, there were made three different Bodies.

The

The right Wing was committed to *Calilulah Kan*, with thirty thousand *Mogols*, under his command; for he was made Great *Bakchis*, that is, great Master of the Cavalry, in the place of *Danechmind-Kan*, that was afterwards my *Agah*, who voluntarily resigned this Office, seeing that he was not well beloved of *Dara*, for having always highly maintain'd against him the interest and authority of *Chah-Jehan*. The left wing was given o *Rustam kan Dakny*, a very renowned and very valiant Captain, together with the *Raja Chatresale*, and the *Raja Ramseigne Routlè*.

On the other side, *Aureng-Zebe* and *Morad-Bakche*, put also their Army almost into the same order; except that in the midst of the Troops of some *Omrahs* they had hid some small Field-peeces, which was, as was said, after the way and art of *Emir-Jemla*. and with no ill effect.

They hardly made use of any more Art. than what hath been now related; .onely they placed here and there some men casting *Bannes*, which is a kind of Granado fastned to a stick, that may be cast very far through the Cavalry, and which extremely terrifieth Horses, and even hurts and kills sometimes.

All this Cavalry turns about very easily, and they draw their Arrows with marvellous swiftness; one man being able to draw six  
of

of them. before a Musqueteer can twice discharge his Musquet. The same Cavalry keeps also very close in several Troops under their respective Officers, especially when they are going to fight hand to hand. But after all I see not, that this way of putting an Army in array is any great matter in comparison of our Armies, when in good order.

All things being thus disposed, the Artillery began to play on both sides. For 'tis alwayes the Cannon that makes the prelude amongst *them*; and the Arrows were now seen to fly through the Air, when unexpectedly there happen'd to fall a storm of rain, so violent, that it interrupted the combat. The Rain ceasing, the Cannon began afresh to roar; and then it was that *Dara* appear'd, who being mounted on a proud Elephant of *Ceilau*, commanded that an Onset should be made on all sides; and himself advanced into the midst of the body of the Cavalry directly towards the Enemies Artillery, who received him warmly, kill'd store of men about him, and put into disorder not onely the main Body which he commanded, but also the other Bodies of the Cavalry that followed him. Yet notwithstanding, because he was seen to keep firm upon his Elephant without any appearance of giving back, and was observed to look every  
where

where about him with an undaunted look, and to make signes with his hands to advance and to follow him. this disorder soon ceased, every one resuming his Rank, and advancing in the same pace with *Dara*: but he could not reach the Enemy, without receiving another volley of Cannon shot, which caused a second and great disorder in his men, and made a good part of them recoil; yet he without any change in his countenance, stood to it, encouraged his Troops, and gave still signs, that they should follow him, and advance with speed without any loss of time. Thus pressing vigorously forward, he forced the Enemies Artillery, broke the chains, entred into their Camp, and made a Rout in their Camels and Infantry, and in every thing he met with on that side; opening also a good passage to the Cavalry that followed him. Then it was that the Enemies Cavalry facing him, a sore combat began. A showre of Arrows fill'd the Air from both sides, *Dara* himself putting his hand to that work: But. to say truth, these Arrows do but little execution; more of them are lost in the Air, or broken on the ground, than hit. The first discharges of Arrows being made, they fought hand to hand with their Sables, *pesle mesle*, and the combat was stoutly maintain'd on both sides. *Dara* is still seen to continue firm on his Elephant, encouraging, making

a noyse, and giving signs on all sides, and at last advancing with so much resolution and force against all that opposed him in his March, that he overthrew the Cavalry, and made them to retire and run away.

*Aureng-Zebe*, who was not far from thence, and mounted also on an Elephant, seeing this great disorder, was in great trouble, and laboured with all his might to remedy it, but to no purpose. He made the main Body of his best Cavalry advance, to try whether he could make head against *Dara*; but it was not long before this Body also was forced to give back, and to retreat in great disorder, whatever *Aureng-Zebe* could say or do to hinder it. Mean time let us take notice of his courage and resolution: He saw that almost the whole Body of his Army was disordered, and in a flying posture, insomuch that he had not a thousand Men about him that kept their standing; (some told me, that there were scarce five hundred :) He saw, that *Dara*, notwithstanding the difficulty of the way, which was uneven, and full of holes in divers places, made as if he would rush in upon him: Yet, for all this, he lost no courage, and was so far from being struck with fear, or from retreating, that he stood firmly to it and called by name most of his Captains that were about him, crying out to them, *Delirane Kodahé*, (these were his

his own words,) that is, *Courage my old Friends, God is*: what hope is there in flying? know you not, where is our Decan? *Kodahé, Kodahé, God is, God is*. And that none might doubt of his being undaunted, and that he thought on nothing less than running away, he commanded before them all (oh strange extremity!) that forthwith chains should be fastened to the feet of his Elephant; and was going to fasten them in good earnest, but that they all declared their courage, and resolution to live and dye with him.

*Dara* in the interim endeavour'd to advance upon *Aureng-Zebe*, though he was yet at a good distance from him, and though the difficulty of the way embarrassed and retarded him much; he meeting also with some resistance even from those disorder'd Horse of the Enemy, that cover'd all high and low places where he was to March. And this Encounter with *Aureng-Zebe* was looked upon as *the* thing, that was to assure *Dara* of the Victory, and to decide the Battle. And doubtless, he would have overcome all these difficulties; and *Aureng-Zebe* with the small number left him, would not have been able to bid head to this victorious Army, if *Dara* had known how to profit of the price he had in his Hands. But here he failed; of which I shall now shew the occasion, and how thereby the scale turned to *Aureng-Zebe's* advantage.



*Dara* perceived, that his left Wing was in great disorder, and he was informed, that *Rustam-Kan* and *Chatresale* were killed ; that *Ramseigne Routlé* had too far advanced, that he had indeed forced the Enemy, and made way through the midst of them ; but that now he was surrounded every way, and in very great danger. This it was, which made *Dara* desist from his design of making directly towards *Aureng-Sebe*, that he might go to succour his left Wing. There at first the Battle was also very sharp ; but *Dara* at last carried it, forcing and routing all, yet so as that still there remained something that resisted and stopped him. Mean time, *Ramseigne Routlé* fought with so much courage and vigour as was possible. He wounded *Morad-Bakche*, and came so near him, that he began to cut the Girdles of his Elephant, to make him fall down ; but the valour and good fortune of *Morad Bakche* gave not time enough for it. In short, never any man fought and defended himself more bravely, than *Morad Bakche* did on this occasion : All wounded as he was, and pressed by the *Ragipous* of *Ramseigne Routlé*, who were round about him, he was not daunted, nor gave way in the least, but knew so well to take his time, that, although he was, besides defending himself, to cover with his Shield a Son of his, but of Seven or Eight years of Age, who

who was sitting on his side, he made an Arrow shot so luckily at *Ramseigne Routlé*, that it made him fall dead to the ground.

*Dara* soon heard the sad news of this accident; but at the same time he understood also, that *Morad-Bakche* was in very great danger; the *Ragipous* fighting furiously, and like Lyons, to revenge the death of their Master. And though he saw, on that side the way was very difficult, and that he still found some small Body opposing and retarding him; yet he was determined to rush through to *Morad-Bakche*: And doubtless this was the best he could do, and that, which was capable to repair the fault he had committed in not doing his business thoroughly with *Aureng-Sebe*. But his bad Fortune kept him from it, or rather, one of the blackest Treacheries that ever was imagined, and the greatest oversight that was ever committed, did cause the entire loss and ruin of *Dara*.

*Calil-ullah kan* (he that commanded the Thirty Thousand *Mogols*, which made the right Wing, and were alone able to defeat the whole Army of *Aureng-Sebe*) did whilst *Dara* and his left Wing fought with so much courage and success, keep off, as idle as if he were not concerned in the fray, not permitting any one of his Horsemen to shoot an Arrow, with a pretence that they were for a Reserve, and that he had express order

order not to fight but in the last extremity. But the true cause was, that he reserved in his breast the rancour of an old Affront, done him by *Dara*, when he commanded him to be struck. But after all, this Treachery would have done no great mischief, if this infamous man had contented himself with this first effect of his resentment. Behold, how far he carried his rage, and revengefulness ! He cut himself off from his main Body, and taking only a few men with him, rid with all possible speed towards *Dara*, at the same time when He was turning to fall on *Morad Bakche*, and being come so near as to make himself to be heard, cryed out with all his force ; *Mohbareckbad, Hazaret, Salamet, Elhamd-ul-ellah*, God save your Majesty, you have obtained the Victory ; what will you do any longer upon your Elephant ? Is it not enough, that you have exposed your self so long ? If the least of those shots, that have been made into your *Dais*, had reached your person, what would have become of us ? Are there Traitors wanting in this Army ? In the name of God, come down quickly, and take Horse. What remains more to be done than to pursue those Run-aways ? Let us do so, nor let us suffer, that they should escape our hands !

If *Dara* had had wit enough to discover the cheat, and to consider upon a suddain  
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the consequences of his not appearing any more upon the Elephant, and being no more seen by the whole Army, alwaies eying him, or rather, if he had presently commanded to cut off the Head of this Parasitical Traitour, he had been Master of all. But the good Prince suffered himself to be blinded by these sweet words ; He hearkened to this advice, as if it had been very true and very sincere ; He descended from his Elephant, and took Horse. But I know not, whether there passed one quarter of an hour, but he perceived the Treachery of *Calil-ullah-kan*, and repented himself extreamly of the great fault he had committed. He looks about him, he seeketh, he asketh where he is ; he saith, he is a Traytour, he will kill him. But the perfidious Villain is by this time at a good distance ; the occasion is lost. Would it be believed, that as soon as the Army perceived *Dara* to be no more upon the Elephant, they imagined that there was Treason, that *Dara* was killed ; and all were struck with such a terrour, that every one thought on nothing but how to escape the hands of *Aureng-Zebe*, and to save himself. What shall I say ? All the Army disbands and flyeth. A suddain and strange revolution ! He that saw himself just now victorious, finds him in a few moments vanquished, abandoned, and obliged to fly himself

self, to save his life. *Aureng-Zebe*, by holding out firm, a quarter of an hour, upon his Elephant, seeth the Crown of *Indostan* upon his Head ; *Dara*, for having come down a little too soon, seeth himself precipitated from the Throne, and the most Unfortunate Prince of the World ! Thus Fortune taketh pleasure to make the gain or loss of a Battel, and the decision of a great Empire, depend upon a nothing !

These great and prodigious Armies, 'tis true, do sometimes great things ; but when once terrour seizeth, and disorder comes among them, what means of stopping the commotion ? 'tis like a great River broke through its dams ; it must overrun all, without a remedy. Whence it is, that as often as I consider the condition of such Armies, destitute of good order, and marching like flocks of sheep, I perswade my self, that, if in these parts one might see an Army of five and twenty thousand men of those old Troops of *Flandres*, under the conduct of *Monsieur le Prince*, or of *Monsieur de Turenne*, I doubt not at all but they would trample under foot all those Armies how numerous soever they were. And this it is, that now maketh me not find it any longer strange, or incredible, what we are told of ten thousand *Greeks* ; and of fifty thousand men of *Alexander*, overcoming six or seven hundred thousand men of *Darius* ; (if  
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it be true. that there were so many, and that the Historian did not reckon the Servants, and all those numbers of men, which were to follow the Army, to furnish it with forrage, cattle, corn, and all other necessaries.) Bear only the first brunt, which would be no very difficult thing for us to do ; and behold, they are all astonisht : Or, do like *Alexander* ; set vigorously upon one place, if that hold not out (which will be very hard for them to do,) you may be sure the work is done ; all the rest presently take fright and flight together.

*Aureng Zebe*, encouraged by such a wonderful success, is not wanting to turn every stone, to employ skill, dexterity, subtilty, craft, courage, to profit by all the advantages, which so favourable an occasion put into his hands. *Calil-ullah-kan* is presently with him, offering him his service, and all the Troups he could be Master of. He, on his side, wants not words of thanks and acknowledgments, nor a thousand fair promises : But he was very cautious to receive him in his own name ; he carried him presently and presented him to *Morad-Bakche*, who, as we may easily think. received him with open arms ; *Aureng-Zebe* in the mean time congratulating and praising *Morad-Bakche* for having fought so valiantly, and ascribing him all the honor of the Victory ; treating him with the Title of King and  
Majesty

Majesty before *Calil-ullah-kan*, giving him uncommon respect, and doing submissions to him becoming a subject and servant. In the *Interim* he labours night and day for himself, he writeth round about to all the *Omrahs*, making sure to day of one, and next day of another. *Chah-hest-kan*, his Vncle, the great and old Enemy of *Dara*, by reason of an affront he had received from him, did the same for him on his part ; and as he is the person who writeth best and subtillest of the Empire of *Indostan*, so he contributed not a little by his Caballs to the advancement of the affairs of *Aureng-Zebe*, making strong parties every where against *Dara*.

In the mean time let us still observe the artifice and dissimulation of *Aureng-Zebe* : Nothing of what he doth, treateth, promiseth, is for himself, or in his own Name ; he hath still (forsooth) the design of living as a *Fakire* : All is for *Morad-Bakche*, 'tis he that commands ; *Aureng-Zebe* doth nothing, 'tis *Morad-Bakche* that doth all, 'tis he that is designed to be King,

As for the unhappy *Dara*, he comes with all speed to *Agra*, in a desperate condition, and not daring to go see *Chah-Jehan*, remembring doubtless those severe words which he let fall, when he took leave of him before the Battel, viz. That he should remember not to come  
before

before him if he were overcome. Yet for all that, the good Old Father sent secretly a trusty Eunuch to him to comfort him, to assure him of the continuance of his affection, to declare to him his trouble for his misfortune, and to remonstrate to him, that the case was not yet desperate, considering that there was a good Army with *Soliman Chekouh*, his son, that he should go to *Dehli*, where he would find a thousand Horse in the Royal Stables; and *that* the Governour of the Fortress had order to furnish him with money and Elephants; for the rest, *that* he should not go further than he needs must; *that* he would often write to him: And lastly, *that* he very well knew how to find out and chastise *Aureng-Zebe*.

I have been informed, that *Dara* was then in such a confusion, and sunk so low, that he had not the power to answer a word to the Eunuch, nor the courage to send any one to *Chah-Jehan*; but that, after having sent several times to *Begum-Saheb*, his Sister, he went away at mid-night, taking with him his Wife, his Daughters, and his Grand-child, *Sepe-Chekouh*; and that (which is almost incredible) he was attended with not above three or four hundred persons. Let us leave him in his voyage to *Dehli*, and stay at *Agra* to consider the dexterity and craft wherewith *Aureng-Zebe* proceeded to manage affairs.

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He well knew, that *Dara* and those of his party could yet place some hopes in the victorious Army of *Soliman-Chekouh*, and therefore he resolved to take it from him, or to make it useless to him. To this end, he wrote Letters upon Letters to the *Raja Jesseingue* and to *Delil-kan*, who were the chief Heads of the Army of *Soliman-Chekouh*, telling them, that there was no hope left for *Dara* and his party; that he had lost the Battel; that his whole Army had submitted to him; that all had abandon'd him; that he was fled alone towards *Dehli*; that he could never escape him, and that Orders were distributed every where to seize on him. And as for *Chah-Jehan*, that he was in a condition hopeless of recovery; that they should take good care of what they had to do; and if they were men of understanding, and would follow his fortune, and be his friends, they should seize on *Soliman-Chekouh*, and bring him to him.

*Jesseingue* found himself perplext enough, what he should do, still much apprehending *Chah-Jehan* and *Dara*, and more, to lay hands upon a Royal person; well knowing, that some mischief might therefore fall on him, sooner or later, even from *Aureng-Zebe* himself: Besides he knew, that *Soliman-Chekouh* had too much courage to let himself be taken after that manner, and that he would rather die in de-  
fending

fending himself. Behold therefore, what he at last resolved! After having taken counsel with *Delil-kan*, his great Friend, and after they had renew'd to one another the Oath of Mutual Fidelity, he went directly to the Tent of *Soliman-Chekouh*, who with great impatience expected him (for he also had heard the news of the defeat of *Dara* his Father) and had already divers times sent for him: To him he frankly discover'd all things, shew'd him the Letter of *Aureng-Zebe*, told him what course was best for him to take, represented to him the danger he was in; that there was no reason he should trust in *Delil-kan*, or in *Daoud-kan*, or in the rest of his Army; but that, as soon as he could, he should gain the Mountains of *Serenaguer*; that that was the best expedient he could take; that the *Raja* of that Country being in inaccessible places, and not apprehending *Aureng-Zebe*, would doubtless receive him gladly; and, for the rest, he would soon see how things would go, and be always in a condition to come down from the Mountains, when he should think good.

The young Prince understood well enough by this kind of discourse, that there was no ground to trust henceforth in this *Raja*, and that there was no more safety for his person: and that the rather, because he knew that *Delil-kan* was altogether devoted to

to him, and he saw well enough, that there was a necessity to take this course suggested. Whereupon he soon commanded, that his Baggage should be put up to march towards the Mountains. Some of his most affectionate friends, as a good number of *Manseb-Dars*, of *Sajeds*, and others, put themselves in order to attend him ; the rest of the Army, altogether astonish'd, remain'd with the *Raja*. But that which was very mean for a great *Raja*, and a very sordid barbarousness, was, that he and *Delil kan* sent under hand some to fall upon his baggage, who also took other things, and among them an Elephant laden with Rupies of Gold, which caused a great disorder among those small Troups that follow'd him ; and which was an occasion, that many of them return'd and abandon'd him ; and invited also the Country-people to set upon his men, pillaging them, and even killing some of them : Yet he made a shift to gain the Mountains with his Wife and Children, where the *Raja* of *Serenaguer* received him with all the honour and civilities he could desire, assuring him, that he was in safety as much as if he were King of that Country, and that he would protect and assist him with all his forces. In the mean time behold, what hapned on *Agra's* side.

Three or four daies after the Battel of *Samonguer*, the Victorious *Aureng-Zebe*, together

gether with *Morad-Bakche*, came directly to the gate of the Town into a Garden, which may be a little league distant from the Fortresse, and sent from thence an able Eunuch, and one of those whom he most confided in, to *Chah-Jehan*, to salute him with a thousand fair protestations of his affection and submission; that he was exceedingly sorry for what had passed, and for having been obliged, by reason of the ambition and evil designs of *Dara* to proceed to all those extremities; that, for the rest, he rejoiced extremely to hear, that he began to find himself better, and that he was come thither for no other end than to receive his commands. *Chah-Jehan* was not wanting to express to the Eunuch much satisfaction as to the proceedings of *Aureng-Sebe*, and to receive the submissions of this Son with all possible appearances of joy; though he saw very well, that matters had been carried too far, and sufficiently knew the reserved and crafty humor of *Aureng-Sebe*, and his secret passion for reigning; and that therefore he was not much to be trusted for all his fair words. And yet notwithstanding he suffers himself to be circumvented, and instead of playing the surest Chart, by using his utmost power, by stirring, by appearing, by causing himself to be carried through the Town, and by assembling all his *Omrahs* (for it was yet  
time

time to do all this) he goes about to out-wit *Aureng-Zebe*, him that was his Crafts Master, and attempts to draw him into a snare, wherein he will be found taken himself. He then sends also an Eunuch to this Son, to let him know, that he well understood the ill conduct and ~~even~~ the incapacity of *Dara*, that he could not but call to mind the particular inclination he always had and expressed towards him, that he could not doubt of his affection; and lastly, that he should come to see him, and to advise with him what was fit to be done in these disorders; and that he passionately wished to embrace him.

*Aureng-Zebe*, on his side, saw also well enough, that he was not to trust too much to the words of *Chah Jehan*, knowing especially that *Begum-Saheb*, his Enemy as well as Sister, was night and day about him, and that 'twas very probable, he acted nothing but by her motion. And he apprehended, that if he should come into the Fortresse, he might be seized on, and ill treated; as it was said, that the resolution was indeed taken to do so, and that several of those lusty Tartarian Women, which serve in the *Scraglio*, were armed to set upon him as soon as he should enter. Whatever it be, he would never hazard himself, and yet spread a rumor abroad, that the next day he would go to see his Father *Chah-Jehan*. But when the day was come, he put it off till

till another, and so he delayed it from day to day, without ever making the visit. In the mean time he continued his secret Negotiations and Cabals, and sounded the mind of all the greatest *Omrahs*, so far, that at last, after he had well and closely laid his design, and politickly disposed all things for the success thereof, all were amazed to see, that one day, when he had sent *Sultan Mahmoud*, his Eldest Son, to the Fortress, under a pretence of seeing *Chah-Jehan* in his name; this young Prince, bold and undertaking, falls presently at his entrance upon the Guards that were at the Gate, and vigorously driveth all before him, whilst a great number of men appointed, who were there all ready, did enter with fury, and made themselves Masters of the walls.

If ever a man was astonish'd, *Chah-Jehan* was, seeing that he was fallen into the snare which he had prepared for others, that himself was imprison'd, and *Aureng-Zebe* Master of the Fortresse. 'Tis said, that he presently sent to sound the mind of *Sultan Mahmoud*, promising him upon his Crown and upon the *Alcoran*, that if he would be faithful to him, and serve him in this conjuncture, he would make him King; that he should come presently to see him within, and not loose this occasion: Besides, that it would be an action that would accumulate on him the blessings of Heaven, and an  
immortal

immortal glory; in regard it would be said for ever, that *Sultan Mahmoud* had deliver'd *Chah-Jehan* his Grand-Father out of prison.

And certainly, if *Sultan Mahmoud* had been resolute enough to give this stroke, and *Chah Jehan* could have come abroad to shew himself to the Town, and to take the Field, no man doubts but all his great *Omraks* would have followed him; nor would *Aureng-Sebe* himself have had the boldness nor the savagenesse to fight against his own Father in person, especially since he must have apprehended, that all the World would have abandon'd him, and possibly *Morad-Bakche* himself. And 'tis indeed the great fault which *Chah-Jehan* is observed to have committed after the Battel, and the flight of *Dara*, not to have come out of the Fortresse. But yet I have conversed with many, who maintained, that *Chah-Jehan* did prudently in it. For this hath been a question much agitated among the Politicians, and there are no reasons wanting to countenance the sentiment of the latter sort; who also add, that men almost always judge of things by the event; that often very foolish Enterprises have been observed to succeed, and which therefore are approv'd by all; that if *Chah-Jehan* had prosper'd in his design, he would have been esteem'd the most prudent and the most able man in the World;

World; but now being taken, he was nothing but a good Old Man, that suffer'd himself to be led by a Woman, his Daughter *Begum*, which was blinded by her passion, and had the vanity to believe, that *Aureng-Zebe* would come to see her, that the Bird of it self would fly into the Cage, or at least, that he would never be so bold as to attempt the seizure of the Fortresse, nor have the power to do so: These same Reasoners maintaining also stiffly, that the greatest fault that *Sultan Mahmoud* could possibly commit, was, that he knew not how to take the occasion to assure himself of the Crown by the rarest and the most generous action that ever was, to put his Grand-father at liberty, and thus to do himself right and justice as the Soverain Vmpire of affairs; whereas, as things now stand, he must one day go and die in *Goualeor*. But *Sultan Mahmoud* (whether it was that he fear'd his Grand Father would not keep his word with him, or that he should be himself detain'd within, or that he durst not play tricks with his Father *Aureng-Zebe*) would never hearken to any thing, nor enter into the apartment of *Chah-Iehan*, answering very closely, that he had no order from his Father to go and see him, but that he was by him commanded not to return without bringing him the keys of all the gates of the Fortresse, that so he might come with all safety and kisse the feet of his  
Majesty.



Majesty. There pass'd almost two whole daies before he could resolve to surrender the keys; during which time *Sultan Mahmoud* stay'd there unalterable in his resolutions, keeping himself upon his guard night and day with all his Troups about him; till at length *Chah-Jehan*, seeing that all his people that were upon the guard at the little Gate, little by little disbanded, and that there was no more safety on his side, gave him the keys, with an order to tell *Aureng-Zebe*, that he should come presently if he were wise, and that he had most important things to discourse with him about. But *Aureng-Zebe* was too cunning to commit so grosse a fault: On the contrary, he made his Eunuch *Etharkan* Governour of the Fortresse, who presently shut up *Chah-Jehan*, together with *Begum-Saheb*, and all his Women; causing divers gates to be wall'd up, that so he might not be able to write or speak to any body, nor go forth out of his apartment without permission.

*Aureng-Zebe* in the mean time writ to him a little note, which he shew'd to every body before he sealed it; in which, among other things, he told him with dry expressions, that he knew from good hands, that notwithstanding those great protestations of esteem and affection he made to him, and of contempt he made of *Dara*, he had, for all that,, sent to *Dara* two Elephants charg-  
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ed with Rupies of Gold to raise him again, and to recommence the War; and that therefore, in truth, it was not he that imprisoned him, but *Dara*, and that he might thank him for it, as the cause of all these misfortunes; and if it had not been for him, he would have come the very first day to him, and paid him all the most dutiful respects he could have looked for from a good Son: That, for the rest, he begged his pardon, and a little patience; as soon as he should have disenabled *Dara* from executing his evil designs, he would come himself and open the gates to him.

I have heard it said concerning this Note, that *Chah-Jehan* in very deed, the same night that *Dara* departed, had sent to him these Elephants laden with Rupies of Gold, and that it was *Rauchnara Begum* that found a way to discover it to *Aureng Zebe*; as she also had detected to him that Plot which was laid against him with those *Tartarian Women*; and that *Aureng-Zebe* himself had intercepted some Letters of *Chah-Jehan* to *Dara*.

I have conversed with others, that maintain there is no such thing, and that this writing which *Aureng-Zebe* shew'd to all, was only to cast Sand into the eyes of the people, and to labour, in some degree, to justify himself in so strange an action, and to devolve the cause of it upon *Chah-Jehan*  
and

and *Dara*, as if he had been forced to such proceedings. They are things, which are difficult enough, well to discover. However it be, as soon as *Chah-Iehan* was shut up, almost all the *Omrahs* were in a manner necessitated to go and make their Court to *Aureng-Zebe* and *Morad-Bakche*; and (which is almost incredible) there was not one that had the courage to stir, or to attempt the least in the behalf of his King, and for him that had made them what they were, and raised them from the dust, and perhaps from slavery itself (which is ordinary enough in that Court) to advance them to riches and honor. Yet some few there are, as *Danechmend-kan*, and some others, that took no side; but all the rest declared for *Aureng-Zebe*

'Tis notwithstanding to be noted what I said, that they were necessitated to do what they did. For 'tis not in the *Indies*, as in *France*, or other States of Christendom, where the *Grandeess* and *Nobles* have large possessions of Land and great Revenues, which enables them for a while to subsist of themselves. *There* they have nothing but pensions (as I have already touch't above) which the King can take away from them at all hours, and thus ruine them in an instant; so that they shall be considered no more than if they never had been, nor have any credit to borrow a farthing.

*Aureng-Zebe*

*Aureng-Zebe* therefore having thus assured himself of *Chah-Iehan*, and of all the *Omrahs*, took what sums of money he thought fit out of the Treasure; and then having left *Chahest-kan* his Vncle Governour of the Town, he went away with *Morad-Bakche* to pursue *Dara*.

The day that the Army was to march out of *Agra*, the particular friends of *Morad-Bakche*, especially his Eunuch *Chah-Abas* who knew, that the excesse of civility and respect is ordinarily a sign of imposture, counselled him, that since he was King, and every body treated him with the Title of Majesty, and *Aureng-Zebe* himself acknowledged him for such, he should let him go to pursue *Dara*, and stay himself with his Troups about *Agra* and *Dehli*. If he had followed this counsel, 'tis certain, that he would have embarassed *Aureng-Zebe* not a little; but 'twas fatal, that he should neglect so good advice: *Aureng-Zebe* is too fortunate; *Morad-Bakche* entirely confideth in his promises, and in the Oaths of Fidelity they had sworn to one another upon the Alcoran: They went away together, and went with the same pace towards *Dehli*.

When they were come to *Maturas*, three or four small daies journeys from *Agra*, the friends of *Morad Bakche*, who perceived some thing, endeavour'd again' to perswade him

him, that he should beware; assuring him, that *Aureng-Zebe* had evil designs, and that beyond all doubt some mischief was upon the Anvil; that they had notice of it from all parts, and that by no means, for that day at least, he should go to see him; that it would be much better to prevent the stroke, the soonest it might be; that he was only to forbear going to visit him that day, excusing himself with some indisposition. But whatsoever could be said to him, he believed nothing of it, his ears were stopp'd to all the good advice that was given him, and as if he had been enchanted by the friendship of *Aureng-Zebe*, he could not hold to go to him that very night, and to stay at supper with him. As soon as he was come, *Aureng-Zebe* who expected him, and had already prepared all things with *Mirkan*, and three or four of his most intimate Captains, was not wanting in embraces, and in redoubling his Courtship, civilities and submissions, insomuch as gently to pass his handkerchief over his face, and to wipe off his sweat and dust, treating him still with the Title of King and Majesty. In the mean time the Table is served, they sup, the conversation grows warm, they discourse of various things as they use to do; and at last there is brought a huge bottle of excellent *Chiras*-wine, and some other bottles of *Caboul* wine for a debauch. Then *Aureng-Zebe*, as a grave serious man, and one that

would

would appear a great Mahumetan, and very regular nimbly riseth from Table, and having with much kindness invited *Morad Bakche* to be merry with *Mirkan*, and the other Officers that were there, withdrew as if he would a little repose himself. *Morad Bakche*, who loved a glass of Wine very well, and who relish't the Wine that was served, scrupled not to drink of it to excess. In a word, he made himself drunk, and fell asleep. This was the thing that was wished; for presently some servants of his that were there, were commanded away, under a pretence to let him sleep without making any noise; and then his Zable and Ponyard were taken from about him: But *Aureng-Sebe* was not long, but came himself and waken'd him. He entered into the Chamber, and roughly hit him with his foot, and when he began to open a little his eyes, he made to him this short and surprising reprimand: What means this, *saith he*; What shame and what ignominy is this, that such a King, as you are, should have so little temper, as thus to make himself drunk? What will be said both of you and me? Take this infamous man, this Drunkard; tye him hand and foot, and throw him into that room to sleep out his wine. No sooner said, but it was executed, notwithstanding all his appeal and outcry, five or six persons fall upon him, and fetter his hands and feet. The things .

things could not be done, but some of his men that were thereabout had news of it. They made some noise, and would enter forcibly; but *Allah-Couly*, one of his chief Officers, and the Master of his Artillery, that had been gained long before, threatened them, and made them draw back. Without any delay, men were sent through the whole Army to calm this first commotion, which also might have proved dangerous; they made them believe it was nothing, they having been present, that *Morad-Bakche* was only drunk, that in that condition he had railed at every body, and *Aureng-Zebe* himself, insomuch that there had been a necessity, seeing him drunk and furious, to keep him apart; that the next day they would see him abroad after he had digested his Wine. In the mean time, the Presents walked about all night amongst the chief Officers of the Army, their pay was forthwith increased, they had great promises made them; and as there was none that had not long since apprehended some such thing there was no great wonder to see almost all things quieted the next morning; so that the very next night this poor Prince was shut up in a little close house, such an one as is wont to be placed on Elephants to carry Women, and he was carried directly to *Dehli* into *Slimager*, which is a little old Fortress in the midst of the River.

After that all was thus appeased, except the Eunuch *Chah-Abas*, who caused difficulty

culty enough, *Aureng-Sebe* received the whole Army of *Morad-Bakche* into his service, and went after *Dara*, who marched apace towards *Lahor*, with an intention well to fortifie himself in that place, and thither to draw his friends. But *Aureng-Sebe* followed him with so much speed, that he had not time to do any great matter, finding himself necessitated to retreat, and to take the way of *Multan*, where also he could do nothing considerable, because that *Aureng-Sebe*, notwithstanding the great heat, marched night and day ; insomuch. that to encourage all to make hast, he sometimes advanced almost all alone two or three leagues before the whole Army, finding himself often obliged to drink ill water like others, to be content with a crust of dry bread, and to sleep under a Tree, staying for his Army in the midst of the high way, laying his head on his Shield like a common Souldier. So that *Dara* found himself constrained to abandon *Multan* also, that he might avoid being near *Aureng-Sebe*, whom he was not able to encounter. Here 'tis that the Statesmen of this Country have reasoned very diversly. For 'tis said, that if *Dara*, when he went out of *Lahor*, had cast himself into the Kingdom of *Caboul*, as he was advised, he would there have found above ten thousand warlike men, designed against the *Augans*, the *Persians*, and the *Usbecs*, and for



a guard to that Country, the Governour whereof was *Mohabet-kan*, one of the most potent and the most ancient of *Indostan*, and that had never been *Aureng-Zebe's* friend; that, besides, he would have been there at the gate of *Persia* and *Vsbec*; that it was likely, that there being no want of money, all that *Militia*, and *Mohabet-kan* himself, would have embraced his party, and that further he might have drawn assistance, not only from *Vsbec*, but also from *Persia* as well as from *Houmayon*, whom the *Persians* had restored to his Country against *Saher-kan* King of the *Patans*, who had driven him thence. But *Dara* was too infortunate to follow so good advice. Instead of that, he went towards *Scindy* to cast himself into the Fortress of *Tata-bakar*, that strong and famous place, seated in the midst of the River *Indus*.

*Aureng-Zebe* seeing him take this way, found it not fit to follow him further off, being extremely glad that he had not taken the way to *Caboul*. He contented himself to send after him seven or eight thousand men under the conduct of *Mir-haba* his Foster-brother, and turned back with the same expedition to the place whence he was come, much apprehending least any thing should fall out about *Agra*; least some or other of those potent *Rajahs*, as *Jesseigne*, or *Jessomseigne*, should  
make

make an attempt in his absence to free *Chah-Jehan* out of prison; or least *Soliman-Chekouh*, together with the Raja of *Scnaguer*, should descend from the Hills; or least also *Sultan-Sujah* should approach too near to *Agra*. Behold a little accident, which one day befell him, for too great precipitation.

When he thus returned from *Multan* towards *Lahor*, and marched his ordinary swift pace, he saw the Raja *Jesseigne* come against him, accompanied with four or five thousand of his *Ragipous* in a very good equipage; *Aureng-Zebe*, who had left his Army behind, and who also knew, that this Raja was very affectionate to *Chah-Jehan*, was sufficiently surprized, as may easily be imagined, fearing least this Raja should make use of this occasion, and do a Master-piece of State, by seizing on him, to draw *Chah-Jehan* out of prison, which at that time was very easie to do. Neither is it known, whether this Raja had not some such design; for he had marched with extraordinary speed, insomuch that *Aureng-Zebe* had no news of it, believing him yet to be at *Dehli*. But what may not resolution and presence of mind do? *Aureng-Zebe*, without any alteration of his countenance, marcheth directly towards the Raja, and as far off as he could see him, maketh signs to him with his hands, importing that he should make  
hast

hast to a nearer approach, crying out to him with a loud voice, *Salamed Bached Rajagi, Salamed Bached Baba-gi*, treating him with the Titles of *Lord Raja*, and *Lord Father*. When the Raja was come to him; I expected you, *said he*, with great impatience; the work is done, *Dara* is lost, he is all alone; I have sent *Mir-baba* after him, from whom he cannot escape. And for an excess of kindness to him, he took off his Necklace of Pearls, and put it about the Neck of this Raja; and ~~the~~ sooner to rid himself handsomely of him (for he wish'd him far enough) Go, *said he*, with all the expedition you can to *Lahor*, my Army is somewhat tired; go quickly to attend me there; I apprehend that else something sinister might fall out there; I make you Governour of that place, and put all things into your hands. For the rest, I am exceedingly obliged to you for what you have done with *Soliman-Chekouh*: Where have you left *Delil-kan*? I shall find my revenge of him. Make all possible dispatch, *Salamed Bached*, Farewell.

*Dara* being arrived at *Tata-bakar*, made Governour of that place a very understanding Gallant, and generous Eunuch, with a very good Garrison of *Patans* and *Sayeds*; and for Canoniers, a good number of *Franguis*, *Portugals*, *English*, *French*, and *Germans*, who had follow'd him out of great  
hopes

hopes he had given them. (for, if his affairs had prospered, and he were become King, we must all have resolved to be *Omrah's*, as many *Franguis* as we were.) He there left also the greatest part of his Treasure; he wanted as yet no gold nor silver; and staying there but a very few daies, he march'd away with two or three thousand men only, descending along the river *Indus* towards *Scindy*, and from thence crossing with an incredible celerity all those Territories of the *Raja Katche*; he arrived in *Guzarate*, and came to the gates of *Amadevnt*. The Father in Law of *Aurang-Sebe*, called *Chah-Navaze kan*, was Governour there with a very good Garrison, able to resist. Yet notwithstanding, whether it was that he was surpris'd, or that he wanted courage (for, although he was of those ancient Princes of *Machate*, yet he was no great Souklier, though a man of a very obliging and civil conversation) he did not oppose *Dara*, but rather received him very honourably, and even mannaged him afterwards with so much dexterity, that *Dara* was so simple as to trust himself with him, and to communicate to him his designs, insomuch as that he shew'd him the Letters which he received from the *Raja Jessomseigne*, and of many other of his friends, which prepared themselves to come to him; although it proved too true what every body told him, and his friends confirmed

confirmed by Letters, that certainly this *Chah Navaze-kan* would betray him.

Never was any man more surprised than *Aureng-Zebe*, when he heard, that *Dara* was in *Amadevat*. For he well knew, that he wanted no money, and that all his friends, and all the discontented party, which was numerous, would not fail to betake themselves by little and little to him: And on the other side, he found it not safe to go and find him out himself in that place, by removing himself so far from *Agra* and *Chah-Jehan*, to go and embarrass himself in all those Countries of the Raja's *Jesse gne*, *Jssom jesseigne*, and others that are in those Provinces. Besides he apprehended, least *Sultan-Sujah* should advance with a strong Army, which was already about *Elobas*, and least the Raja of *Serenaguer* should descend from the hills with *Soliman-Chekouh*: So that he was sufficiently perplexed and troubled, not knowing which way to turn. At last he believed it best, to leave *Dara* for a time quiet where he was, and to go thither where his presence and Army was most necessary, which was towards *Sultan Sujah*, who had already passed the river *Gange* at *Elabas*.

This *Sultan-Sujah* was come to encamp in a little Village called *Kadjoue*, and had conveniently seized himself of a great *Talab* or Reservoir of water, which is there in  
the

the way; and *Aureng-Zebe* came to place himself on the side of a small torrent, at the distance of a mile and an half from thence, on *Agra's* side. Between both was a very fair Campagne, very proper for a battel. *Aureng-Zebe* was no sooner arrived, but being impatient to end this War, at break of day he went to face *Sujah*, leaving his baggage on the other side of the torrent. He fell upon *Sujah* with an effort unimaginable. *Emir-Iemla*, prisoner of *Decan*, and who arrived just on the day of the Combat, fearing *Dara* no more, because his family was more in safety, did there also lay out all his force, courage and dexterity. But seeing that *Sultan-Sujah* had well fortified himself, and was accompanied with a very good Artillery, advantagiously placed, it was not possible for *Aureng-Zebe* to force him, nor to make him retreat from thence, so as to make him loose those waters: On the contrary, he was obliged himself to draw back several times, so vigorously was he repulsed, insomuch that he found himself in great perplexity. *Sultan Sujah* not being willing to advance too far into the Campagne, nor to remove from that advantageous place where he was, pretending only to defend himself; which was very prudently done. For he fore-saw, that *Aureng-Zebe* could not stay there long, and that in that hot season he would be absolutely oblig-  
ed

ed to turn back towards the torrent for the Water; and that, when he should do so, he would fall upon his Rear. *Aureng-Zebe* also fore-saw well enough the same thing, and that was the reason why he was so forward and pressing, but behold an other more troublesome accident.

In this very time he receiveth intelligence, that the Rajah *Iessomseigne*, who in appearance had accommodated himself with him, was fallen upon his Rear, and plunder'd his Baggage and Treasure. This news astonished him much, and the more, because he perceived that his Army which had heard of it was thereby frighted, and fallen into disorder. Yet he loses not his judgment for all this; and being well avware, that to turn back was to hazard all, he resolved as in the battel with *Dara*, to bear up the best he could, and to expect with a steady foot all events. In the mean time the disorder grew worse and worse in his Army. *Sujah*, who was resolved to profit of the occasion, taketh his time, and presseth him vigorously. He that led *Aureng-Zebe's* Elephant is kill'd with the shot of an Arrow; he leads the Beast as well as he can himself, till an other could be had in that Leaders place. Arrows rain upon him; he returns many himself, his Elephant begins to be frighted, and to go back. Behold him now in great extremity, and brought  
to

to that point, that one foot of his was out of the seat, as if he meant to cast himself to the ground; and no man knows what in that trouble he had not done, if *Emir Iemla*, being nigh, and performing, like a great man, as he was, beyond imagination, called to him. in holding up his hand, *Decan-kou, Decan-kou*, where is *Decan*? This seems to have been the greatest extremity, to which *Aureng-Zebe* could be reduced. One would have said 'twas now and here that Fortune had abandon'd him, and there is almost no appearance of a possibility to escape. But his good Fortune is stronger than all that. *Sultan Sujah* must be routed, and take flight, like *Dara*, to save his life. *Aureng-Zebe* must remain victorious, carry away the Bell, and be King of the *Indies*.

We are to remember the battel of *Samonguer*, and that, in appearance, slight accident, which ruined *Dara*. 'Tis the same oversight, or rather the same Treason, which is now destroying *Sultan Sujah*. One of his chief Captains *Allah-verdi-kan*, who (as some say) had been gamed, useth the same artifice that *Calil ullah kan* had employ'd towards *Dara*; though there were some who believed that there was no malice in the case, and that it was a meer piece of flattery. For seeing that the whole Army of *Aureng-Zebe* was in disorder, he ran  
towards



towards *Sultan Sujah*, telling him the same thing, that *Calil-ullah kan* did to *Dara*. and begging of him with folded hands, that he would stay no longer in so great danger upon his Elephant. Come down, said he, in the Name of God, mount on horse-back, God hath made you Sovereign of the *Indies*, let us pursue those Fugitives, let not *Aureng-Zebe* escape us.

But not to stay long from declaring the strange fortune of *Aureng-Zebe*, and the incredible conjuncture that recovers his desperate condition, *Sultan-Sujah*, not more considerate than *Dara*, commits the same fault; and he was no sooner come down from his Elephant, but his Army seeing him no more, was struck with a terror, believing there was Treason, and that he was either taken or slain. Whereupon they disbanded without any more ado, as *Dara's* Army did in the battel of *Samonguer*, and the defeat was so great, that the *Sultan* was fortunate in that he could save himself.

*Jessomseigne* hearing this unexpected news, and perceiving it was not very safe for him to tarry there, contented himself with the spoil he had got, and with all diligence marched streight to *Agra*, thence to pass to his Country. The noise was already in *Agra*, that *Aureng-Zebe* had lost the battel, that he was taken together with the *Emir-Iemla*, and that *Sultan Sujah* brought them  
both

both prisoners; insomuch that *Chah-hestkan*, who was Governour of the Town, and Vncle to *Aureng-Zebe*, seeing *Jessomseigne*, whose treachery he had heard of at the gates, and despairing of his life, had taken into his hand a Cup of Poyson to make himself away, and had, as they say, in very deed swallow'd it, if his women had not fallen upon him and hindred him: So that 'tis thought if *Jessomseigne* had had the wit and courage to stay longer in *Agra*, if he had threatened boldly, and promised and acted vigorously for the freedom of *Chah-Jehan*, he might have drawn him out of prison, so much the more easily, because all *Agra* was for two whole daies in that belief, that *Aureng-Zebe* was overcome. But *Jessomseigne*, who knew how all things went, and who durst not long stay there, nor attempt any thing, did nothing but pass, returning with all speed homewards.

*Aureng-Zebe*, who apprehended mischief from *Agra*, and fear'd least *Jessomseigne* should undertake something for *Chah-Jehan*, was not long in the pursuit after *Sultan-Sujah*; he turn'd short for *Agra* with his whole Army, where he stay'd a good while, giving order for all things. Mean time he received intelligence, that *Sultan Sujah* had not lost many men in his being routed, for want of farther pursuit; that also from all the Lands  
of.

of the *Raja's* which are in those quarters, on the right and left of *Ganges*, he raised great forces, upon the score of the reputation he had of being very rich, and very liberal, and that he fortified himself in *Elabas*, that important and famous passage of *Ganges*, which with its Fortress is the first inlet into *Bengale*. And then he considered also, that he had about him two persons, which indeed were very capable to serve him, *Sultan Mahmoud* his Eldest Son, and *Emir Iemla*; but he well knew, that those who have done good service to their Prince, grow often insolent, in the belief that all is due to them; and that they cannot be recompenced enough. He perceived already, that the former of them began very much to emancipate himself, and that every day he became more arrogant for having seized on the Fortress of *Agra*, and by that means had broken all the designs which *Chah-Jehan* could have formed. And as to the latter, he knew indeed the force of his understanding, his conduct and valor; but that was the very thing which made him apprehend him the more: For knowing that he was very rich, that his reputation was great, that he passed for the *First Mover* in affairs, and for the ablest man in all the *Indies*, he doubted not, but that after the example of *Sultan Mahmoud*, he entertain'd himself with big hopes. All this certainly  
would

would have been able to perplex an ordinary spirit, but *Aureng-Zeb* found a remedy to all. He knew to remove them both with so much prudence, and even with so much handsomness, that neither of them found any cause to complain of it. He sent them both against *Sultan Sujah* with a puissant Army, letting *Emir* secretly know, that the Government of *Bengale*, which is the best quarter of *Indostan*, was design'd for him to hold it during his life, and for his Son after his decease: and that thereby he would begin to express him his acknowledgments for the great services he had done him; and that therefore it belonged only to him to defeat *Sujah*, and that as soon as he should have compassed it, he would make him *Mir-ul-Omrahs*, which is the first and the most honourable place of *Indostan*, and no less than the Prince of the *Omrahs*.

To *Sultan Mahmoud*, his Son, he said only these few words; Remember that thou art the Eldest of my Children, that 'tis for thyself thou goest forth to fight; that thou hast done much, but yet nothing, if thou overcomest not *Sujah*, who is our greatest and powerfulest Enemy; I hope, God assisting me to be soon Master of the rest.

With these words he dismissed them both with ordinary honours, that is, with rich Vests, some Horses and Elephants gallantly harnessed; making in the mean time *Emir Jemla*.

*Jemla* to consent, that his only Son, *Mahmet Emir-kan*, should stay with him, for a good Education, or rather for a Pledge of his Fidelity; and *Sultan Mahmoud*, that his Wife should remain in *Agra* (which was the Daughter of the abovemention'd King of *Golkonda*) as too troublesome a thing in an Army, and in such an expedition.

*Sultan Sujah*, who was always in the apprehension, least the *Rajas* of the lower *Bengale*, which he had ill treated, should be raised against him, and who feared nothing more than to have to do with *Emir-Iemla*, had no sooner received this news, but apprehending that the passage to *Bengale* would be obstructed, and that *Emir* would pass in some other place the river *Ganges*, either lower or higher than *Elabas*, raised his Camp, and wet down to *Benares* and *Patna*, whence he betook himself to *Mogicre*, a small Town, seated upon the *Ganges*. a place commonly call'd the key of the Kingdom of *Bengale*, being a kind of streight between the Mountains and the Woods, which are not far from thence. He thought fit to stay in that place, and there to fortifie himself; and for greater safety he caused a great trench to be made. which I have seen, passing that way some years after, from the Town and the river unto the Mountain, being well resolved there to attend *Emir-Iemla*, and to dispute that pas-  
sage

sage with him. But he was sufficiently astonished, when he was told, that the Troups of *Emir*, which slowly descended along the river *Ganges*, were certainly for nothing but to amuse him; that himself was not there; that he had gained the *Rajas* of those Mountains, which are on the right hand of the river, and that he and *Sultan Mahmoud* marched a pace over their Lands with all the Flower of the Army, drawing straight to *Rage-Mehalle*, to intercept him: So that he was constrained to quit, as soon as he could, his Fortifications; yet notwithstanding he made so much hast, that though he was obliged to follow those windings which the river *Ganges* on that side maketh toward the left hand, he prevented *Emir* by some daies, and arrived first at *Rage-Mehalle*, where he had time to fortifie himself; because *Emir* having heard this news, took his march to the left hand towards *Ganges*, through very ill ways, there to expect his Troups, which came down with the body of the Artillery and the baggage, along the river. As soon as all was come, he went to attaque *Sultan Sujah*, who defended himself very well for five or six daies; but seeing that the Artillery of the *Emir*, which played incessantly, ruined all his fortifications, which were made but of sandy Earth and Fagots, and that he could not but with much difficulty make resistance in that place, be-

sides

sides that the season of the Rain began, he retired himself, at the favour of the night, leaving behind two great pieces of Canon. The *Emir* durst not follow him in the night, for fear of some Ambush, putting off the pursuit till the next morning: But *Sujah* had the good luck, that at the break of day there began to fall a Rain which lasted above three daies; so that the *Emir* could not only not stir out of *Rage Mehalle*, but saw himself obliged to pass the Winter there, by reason of the excessive Rains in that Country, which render the ways so troublesome for more than four moneths, viz *July, August, September, and October*, that the Armies cannot possibly march. And hereby *Sultan Sujah* had the means to retire himself, and to chuse what place he would, having time enough to fortifie his Army, and to send out of the inferiour *Bengala* for many pieces of Canon, and a good number of *Portugals*, that were retired thither, because of the great fertility of the Country: For he much courted all those Portugal Fathers Missionaries, that are in that Province, promising them no less than that he would make them all rich, and build Churches for them wheresoever they would. And they were indeed capable to serve him, it being certain, that in the Kingdom of *Bengala* there are to be found no less than eight or nine thousand Families of *Fran-*  
*guis,*

*guis, Portugals*, and these either Natives, or Mesticks.

But *Sultan Mahmoud*, who for the reason above mentioned was grown fierce, and aspired perhaps to greater things than at that time he ought, did pretend to command the Army absolutely, and that *Emir-Jemla* should follow his Orders, letting also from time to time fall insolent words in reference to his Father *Aureng-Zebe*, as if he were obliged to him for the Crown, and uttering expressions of contempt and threat against *Emir-Jemla*; which caused great coldness betwixt them two, which lasted a pretty while, until *Sultan Mahmoud* understood, that his Father was very much dissatisfied with his conduct. And apprehending, least the *Emir* had order to seize on his person, he went away to *Sultan Sujah*, accompanied with a very small number, and to him he made great promises, and swore fidelity. But *Sujah*, who feared *Aureng-Zebe* and *Emir-Jemla's* snares, could not trust him, having always an eye upon his actions, without giving him any considerable Command; which he so disgusted, that some moneths after, not knowing what would become of him, he left *Sultan Sujah*, and returned to the *Emir*, who received him well enough, assuring him, that he would write in his behalf to *Aureng-Zebe*, and do his utmost to make him forget that fault.



I think fit here to take notice on the by, of what many have told me. *viz.* That this escape of *Sultan Mahmoud* was altogether made by the artifices of *Aureng-Zebe*, who cared not much to hazard this son of his to try to destroy *Sajah*, and who was glad enough, that whatever the event were, he might have a specious pretence to put him in a place of surety. However it be, he afterwards shew'd himself much dissatisfied with him, and wrote to him a severe Letter, in which he enjoyn'd him to return to *Dehli*, but giving order in the mean time, that he should not come so far. For he no sooner had passed the river *Ganges*, but he met with Troups that stopp'd him, and put him up in a small Chair, (as was done to *Morad-Bakche*) and carried him to *Goualeor*, whence 'tis thought he will never be set at liberty; *Aureng-Zebe* by this means freeing himself from great perplexity; who then also let his second son, *Sultan Mazum* know, that the point of reigning is so delicate a thing, that Kings must be jealous even of their own shadow; adding, that if he be not discreet, the like may befall him what had befallen his Brother, and that he ought to think *Aureng-Zebe* was not a man, that would suffer that to be done to himself, what *Chah-Iehan* did to his Father *Jehan-Guyre*, and what he had also lately seen done to *Chah-Iehan*.

And

And indeed we may on this occasion say, that if this Son continue to behave himself as he hath done hitherto, *Aureng-Zebe* will have no cause to suspect him, and to be dissatisfied with him : For no Slave can be more tractable, and *Aureng Zebe* himself never appear'd more careless of greatness, nor more given to devotion than he : Yet I have known men of parts, who believed that he is not so in good earnest, but by superlative policy and craft, like that of his Father, which we may have the proof of in time.

Whilst all these things were thus transacted in *Bengale*, and that *Sultan Sujah* resisted the best he could to the forces of *Emir-Iemla*, passing now on one side of the river *Ganges*, of a Channel, or some other river (for that Country is full of them) then on the other. *Aureng-Zebe* kept himself about *Agra*, going too and fro ; and at length, after he had also sent *Morad-Bakche* to *Goualeor*, he came to *Dehli*, where in good earnest he took upon him publicly to act the King, giving order for all affairs of the Kingdom, and especially thinking on means to catch *Dara*, and to get him out of *Guzuratte*, which was a very hard thing, for the reasons, already mention'd. But the great good fortune, and the singular dexterity of *Aureng-Zebe* soon drew him thence ; which now follows next to be related.

*Jessomaigne*, who had retired himself to  
his

his Country, and made the best of what he had taken in the battel of *Kadjoue*, raised a strong Army, and wrote to *Dara*, that he should come to *Agra* as soon as he could, and that he would joyn with his forces. *Dara*, who had by this time set on foot a pretty numerous Army (though it consisted, for the most part, but of gathered people) and who hoped, that approaching to *Agra*, many of his old friends, seeing him with *Jessomseigne*, would not fail to joyn with him also, immediately leaveth *Amadevad*, and marcheth with great speed to *Asmire*, seven or eight daies journey from *Agra*. But *Jessomseigne* kept not his word with him: The Raja *Jesseigne* interposed to make his peace with *Aureng-Zebe*, and to fasten him to his party; or, at least, to hinder his design, which was capable to ruine himself, and to make all the *Rajas* rise; and wrote to him several Letters, giving him to understand the great danger he went to expose himself to, by espousing a party in that extremity, as that of *Dara's* was, that he should well consider what he was going to do; that he went about wholly to destroy himself, and all his whole family; that *Aureng-Zebe* would never forgive him; that he was a *Raja* as himself; that he should think on sparing the blood of the *Ragipous*; that if he thought to draw the Raja's to his party, he would find those that would hinder him

him from it. In a word, that it was a business which concern'd all the Gentry of *Indostan*, and exposed them to danger, if way were given to kindle a fire, which would not be extinguish'd at pleasure. And lastly, if he would leave *Dara* to himself, *Aureng-Sebe* would forget all that had passed, and present him with all he had taken, and give him, that very instant, the Government of *Guzurats*, which would be very convenient for him, that Country being near his Lands; that he could be there in full liberty and safety, and as long as he pleased, and that himself would be caution for all. In a word, this Raja acted his part so well, that he made *Jessomseigne* return to his Land, whilst *Aureng-Sebe* approached with his whole Army to *Asmire*, and encamped in the sight of that of *Dara*.

And now what could this poor Prince *Dara* do? He seeth himself abandoned, and frustrated of his hopes. He considers, that to turn back safe to *Amadevad* was impossible, in regard that it was a march of thirty and five daies; that it was in the heart of Summer; that water would fail him; that they were all the Lands of *Raja's*, Friends or Allies of *Jesseigne* or *Jessomseigne*; that the Army of *Aureng-Sebe*, which was not harassed like his, would not fail to follow him. 'Tis as good, saith he, to perish here; and although the match be altogether unequal,

equal, let us venture all, and give battel once more. But alas ! what does he mean to do ? He is not only abandon'd by all, but he hath yet with him *Chah-Navaze-kan*, whom he trusts, and who betrays him, and discovers all his designs to *Aureng-Zebe*. 'Tis true, that *Chah-Navaze kan* was punisht for his perfidiousness, and killed in the battel, whether it was by the hands of *Dara* himself, as many told me, or (which is more probable) by some of *Aureng-Zebe's* Army, who being secret Partisans of *Dara*, found means to get to him, and to dispatch him. fearing lest he should discover them, and have some knowledge of the Letters they had written to *Dara*. But what did it benefit him at that time, that *Chah-Navaze-kan* was dead ? *Dara* should have sooner follow'd the advice of his friends, and never have confided in him.

The Fight began between nine and ten a clock in the morning, *Dara's* Artillery, which was very well placed on a little eminency, was loud enough ; but, as was said, most of the pieces without Bullets ; so was he betray'd by all ! 'Tis needless to relate the other particulars of this battel ; it was properly not a battel, but a rout. I shall only say, that hardly the onset was begun, but *Iesseigne* was near, and in sight of *Dara*, to whom he sent word, that he should fly presently, unless he would be taken. So that

that this poor Prince, being altogether surprized, was constrained to run away instantly. and with so much disorder and precipitation, that he had not leisure to put up his baggage. It was no small matter, that he was able to get away with his Wife, and the rest of his family. And 'tis certain, that if the Raja *Iesseigne* would have done what he could, he could never have escaped ; but he always had a respect to the Royal Family ; or rather, he was too crafty and politick, and had too great forecast, to venture to lay hands on a Prince of the Blood.

This unfortunate Prince, deserted by almost all, and finding himself accompanied but of two thousand men at most, was forced in the hottest of Summer to cross, without Tents or Baggage, all those Countries of the *Rajah's*, that are almost from *Asmire* to *Amadevad*. Mean time the *Koultis*, which are the Country-people, and the worst of all the *Indies*, and the greatest Robbers, follow him night and day, rifle, and kill his Souldiers with so much cruelty, that no man could stay two hundred paces behind the Body, but he was presently stripp'd naked, or butcher'd upon the least resistance. Yet notwithstanding, *Dara* made shift to get near *Amadevad*, when he hoped, that the next day, or soon after, he should enter into the Town to refresh himself, and to try once more to gather again some forces :

ces: But all things fall out contrary, to vanquished and unfortunate men.

The Governour, whom he had left in the Castle of *Amadevad*, had already received both menacing and promising Letters from *Aureng-Zebe*, which made him loose courage, and incline to that side; insomuch that he wrote to *Dara*, forbidding him to come nearer, if he did, he would find the gates shut, and all in arms.

Three daies before I met this unhappy Prince, by a strange accident, when he obliged me to follow him, having no Physician about him; and the night before that he received this news from the Governour of *Amadevad*, he did me the favour to make me come into the *Karavan-Serrak*, where he was, fearing least the *Koullis* should assassinate me: And (what is hard enough to believe in *Indostan*, where the *Grandeess* especially are so jealous of their wives) I was so near to the wife of this Prince, that the cords of the *Kanates* or wind-screen, which enclosed them (for they had not so much as a poor Tent) were fastned to the wheels of my Chariot. I relate this circumstance by the by only, to show the extremity *Dara* was reduced to

When these Women heard this sad news (which was at the break of day, as I well remember) they broke out upon a sudden into such strange cryes and lamentations,  
that

that they forced tears from ones eyes. And now behold, all was in an unexpressible confusion. Every one looks upon his Neighbour, and no body knows what to do, or what will become of him. Soon after, we saw *Dara* come forth half dead, now speaking to one, then another, even to the meanest Souldiers. He seeth all astonisht, & ready to abandon him. What counsel? whither can he go? He must begone instantly. You may judge of the extremity he must needs be in, by this small accident I am going to mention. Of three great Oxen of *Guzuratte*, which I had for my Chariot, one died the night before, another was dying, and the third was tired out (for we had been forced to march for three daies together, almost night and day, in an untollerable heat and dust :) whatever *Dara* could say or command, whether he alledged it was for himself, or for one of his Women that was hurt in her leg, or for me; he could not possibly procure for me, whether Oxe, or Camel, or Horse: So that he was obliged, to my good fortune, to leave me there. I saw him march away, and that with tears in his eyes, accompanied with four or five hundred Cavaliers at most, and with two Elephants, that were said to be laden with gold and silver; and I heard them say. that they went to take their march towards *Tatabakar*; for he had no other game to play, though  
even



even that seem'd in a manner impossible, considering the small number of people left him, and the great sandy Desarts to be waded through in the hottest season, most of them without water fit to drink. And indeed most of those that follow'd him, and even divers of his Women did there perish, either of drought, or the unwholesome waters, or the tiresome ways, and ill food, or lastly because stripped by the *Koullis* above-mention'd. Yet notwithstanding all this, *Dara* made hard shift to get to the *Raja Katche*; unhappy even herein, that he perish'd not himself in this march.

This *Raja* at first gave him a very good reception, even so far as to promise him assistance with all his forces, provided he would give his Daughter in Marriage to his Son. But *Iesseigne* soon wrought as much with this *Raja*, as he had done with *Jessomseigne*: So that *Dara* one day seeing the kindness of his Barbarian cooled upon a sudden, and that consequently his person was in danger there, he betakes himself to the pursuit of this expedition to *Tatabakar*.

To relate how I got away from those Robbers, the *Koullis*, in what manner I moved them to compassion; how I saved the best part of my small treasure; how we became good friends by the means of my profession of Physick, my servants (perplexed as well

as

as myself) swearing that I was the greatest Physitian of the world, and that the people of *Dara* at their going away had ill treated me, and taken from me all my best things. How, after having kept me with them seven or eight daies, they had so much kindness and generosity as to lend me an Oxe, and to conduct me so far, that I was in sight of *Amaderad* : And lastly, how from thence, after some daies, I returned to *Dehli*, having lighted on an occasion to go with a certain *Omrah* passing thither ; in which journey I met from time to time, on the way, with carkasses of Men, Elephants, Oxen, Horses, and Camels, the remainder of that unfortunate Army of *Dara* : These are things, I say, I must not insist upon to describe them.

Whilst *Dara* advanced towards *Tatabakar*, the War continues in *Bengala*, and much longer than was believed. *Sultan Sujah* putting forth his utmost, and playing his last game against *Emir-Iemla* : Yet this did not much trouble *Aureng-Zebe* who knew 'twas a great way between *Bengala* and *Agra*, and was sufficiently convinced of the prudence and valour of *Emir-Iemla*. That which disquieted him much more, was, that he saw *Soliman-Chckouh* so near (for from *Agra* to the mountains 'tis but eight daies journey) whom he could not master, and who perpetually allarm'd him by the rumours that went continually about, as if he were coming

coming down the Mountains vvith the *Rajah*. 'Tis certainly very hard to dravv him thence : But behold, hovv he mannages the matter to compass it.

He maketh the *Raja lesseigne* vvrite one Letter after another to the *Raja of Serenaguer*, promising him very great things, if he vvould surrender *Soliman-Chekouh* to him. and menacing War at the same time, if he should obstinately keep him. The *Raja* ansvvers, that he vvould rather loose his Estate. than to do so unvvorthy an action. And *Aureng Zebe* seeing his resolution taketh the Field, and marcheth directly to the foot of the Hills, and vvith an infinite number of pikemen causeth the Rocks to be cut, and the passage to be widen'd. But the *Raja* laughs at all that ; neither hath he much cause to fear on that side. *Aureng-Zebe* may cut long enough, they are Mountains inaccessible to an Army, and stones would be sufficient to stop the forces of four *Indostans* ; so that he was constrained to turn back again.

*Dara* in the mean time approacheth to the Fortress of *Tatabakar*, and when he was but two or three daies journey off. he received news that *Mir-Baba*, who had long held it besieged, had at length reduced it to extremity : As I afterwards learned of our *French*, and other *Franguis* that were there,

a pound of Rice and Meat having cost there above a Crown, and so of other victuals in proportion : Yet the Governour held out ; made Sallies which extremely incommoded the Enemy ; and shew'd all possible prudence, courage and fidelity, deriding the endeavours of the General *Mir-Baba*, and all the menaces and promises of *Augren-Zebe*.

And this also I learned afterwards of my Country-men the *French*, and of all those other *Franguis* that were with him ; who added, that when he heard that *Dara* was not far off, he redoubled his liberalities, and knew so well to gain the hearts of all his Souldiers, and to encourage them to do bravely, that there was not one of them that was not resolved to sally out upon the Enemy, and to hazard all to raise the Siege, and to make *Dara* enter ; and that he also knew so well to cast fear and terrour into the Camp of *Mir-Baba*. by sending Spies about very cunningly to assure, that they had seen *Dara* approach with great resolution, and very good forces ; that if he had come, as was believed he would do every moment, the Army of the Enemy was for disbanding upon his appearance, and even in part to go over to him. But he is still too unfortunate to undertake any thing prosperously. Believing therefore, that to raise the Siege with such an handful of men as he had, was impossible, he did deliberate to pass the ri-

ver *Indus*, and to endeavour to get into *Persia* ; although that also would have had mighty difficulties and inconveniencies, by reason of the Desarts, and the small quantity of good waters in those parts ; besides that upon those frontiers there are but mean *Rajas* and *Patans*, who acknowledg neither the *Persian* nor the *Mogol*. But his Wife did very much dissuade him from it, for this weak reason. That he must, if he did so, expect to see his Wife and Daughter Slaves of the King of *Persia* ; that that was a thing altogether unworthy of the Grandeur of his family, and 'twas better to die than to undergo this infamy.

*Dara* being in great perplexity remembered, that there was thereabout a certain *Patan* powerful enough, called *Gionkan*, whose life he had formerly saved twice, when *Chah-Jehan* had commanded he should be cast under the feet of an Elephant, for having rebelled divers times: He resolved to go to him, hoping that he could give him sufficient succors to raise the siege of *Tatabakar* ; making account, that thence he would take his treasure, and that going from thence and gaining *Kandahar*, he could cast himself into the Kingdom of *Caboul*, having great hopes of *Mohabet-kan*, who was Governour of it, because he was both potent and valiant, well-beloved of his Country, and  
had

had obtained this Government by his (*Dara's*) favour. But his Grand-child, *Sepe-Chekouh*, yet but very young, seeing his design, cast himself at his feet, intreating him for Gods sake, not to enter into the Country of that *Patan*. His Wife and Daughter did the same, remonstrating to him, that he was a Robber, a revolted Governor, that he would infallibly betray him; that he ought not to stand upon the raising of the siege, but rather endeavour to gain *Caboul*, that the thing was not impossible, forasmuch as *Mer-Baba* was not like to quit the siege to follow him, and to hinder him from getting thither.

*Dara*, being carried headlong by the force of his unhappy Destiny, rejected this counsel, and would hearken to nothing of what was proposed to him, saying, as was true, that the march would be very difficult, and very dangerous; and maintaining always, that *Gion-kan* would not be so mean as to betray him after all the good he had done him. He departed, notwithstanding all that could be said to him, and went to prove at the price of his life, that no trust is to be given to a wicked man.

This Robber, who at first believed, that he had numerous Troups following him, gave him the fairest reception that could be, and entertained him with very great kindness, and civility in appearance, placing his Soldiers

diers here and there among his Subjects, with a strict order to treat them well, and to give them what refreshments the Country afforded: But when he found that he had not above two or three hundred men in all, he quickly shew'd what he was. It is not known whether he had not received some Letters from *Aureng-Zebe*, or whether his avarice had not been tempted by some Mules said to be laden with gold; which was all that could be saved hitherto, as well from the hands of Robbers, as of those that conveyed it. Whatever it be, on a certain morning, when no body looked for any such thing, all being taken up with the care of refreshing themselves, and believing all to be safe; behold, this Traytor, who had bestirr'd himself all night to get armed men from all parts, fell upon *Dara* and *Sepe-Chekouh*, killed some of their men that stood up to defend themselves; forgot not to seize on the loads of the Mules, and of all the Jewels of the Women; made *Dara* to be tyed fast upon an Elephant, commanding the Executioner to sit behind, and to cut off his head upon the least sign given, in case he should be seen to resist, or that any one should attempt to deliver him. And in this strange posture he was carried to the Army of *Tatabakar*, where he put him into the hands of *Mir-Baba* the General, who caused him to be conducted in the company of this  
same

same Traytor to *Lahor*, and thence to *Dehli*.

When he was at the gates of *Dehli*, it was deliberated by *Aureng-Zebe*, whether he should be made to pass through the midst of the City, or no, to carry him thence to *Goualeor*. Many did advise, that that was by no means to be done ; that some disorder might arise ; that some might come to save him ; and besides, that it would be a great dishonor to the Family Royal Others maintained the contrary, *viz.* That it was absolutely necessary he should pass through the Town, to astonish the World, and to shew the absolute power of *Aureng-Zebe*, and to disabuse the people, that might still doubt, whether it were himself, as indeed many *Omrahs* did doubt ; and to take away all hopes from those, who still preserved some affection for him. The opinion of these last was followed ; he was put on an Elephant, his Grand-child, *Sepe-Chekouh*, at his side ; and behind them was placed *Bhadur-kan* as an Executioner. This was none of those brave Elephants of *Ceilan* or *Pegu*, which he was wont to ride on, with gilt harness and embroidered covers, and seats with Canopies very handsomely painted and gilt, to defend themselves from the Sun : It was an old Caitiff Animal, very dirty and nasty, with an old torn cover, and a pittiful seat, all open. There was no more seen about him that  
Necklace



Necklace of big Pearls which those Princes are wont to wear, nor those rich Turbants and Vests embroider'd. All his dress was a Vest of course linnen, all dirty, and a Turbant of the same, with a wretched scarf of *Kachmire* over his head like a Varlet ; his Son, *Sepe-Chekouh*, being in the same equipage. In this miserable posture he was made to enter into the Town, & to pass through the greatest Merchant-streets, to the end that all the people might see him, and entertain no doubt any more whether it was He.

As for me, I phancied, we went to see some strange massacre, and was astonisht at the boldness of making him thus pass through the Town ; and that the more, because I knew that he was very ill guarded, neither was I ignorant, that he was very much beloved by the lower sort of people, who at that time exclaimed highly against the cruelty and tyranny of *Aureng-Zebe*, as one that kept his Father in prison, as also his own Son *Sultan Mahmoud*, and his Brother *Morad-Bakche*. I was well prepar'd for it, and with a good horse and two good men I went, together with two others of my friends, to place myself in the greatest street where he was to pass. But not one man had the boldness to draw his Sword, only there were some of the *Fakires* and with them some poor people, who seeing

ing that infamous *Gion-kan* ride by his side, began to rail and throw stones at him, and to call him Traytor. All the shops were ready to break for the crowd of Spectators, that wept bitterly ; and there was heard nothing but loud out-cries and lamentations, invectives and curses, heaped upon *Gion-kan*. In a word, men and women, great and small (such is the tenderness of the hearts of the *Indians*,) were ready to melt into tears for compassion ; but not one there was that durst stir to rescue him. Now after he had thus passed through the Town, he was put into a Garden, called *Heider-Abad*.

They were not wanting to tell *Aureng-Zebe*, how the people at this sight had lamented *Dara*, and cursed the *Patan*, that had deliver'd him ; and how the same was in danger to have seen stoned to death, as also that there had been a great apprehension of some sedition and mischief. Here-upon another Counsel was held, whether he should indeed be carried to *Goualeor*, as had been concluded before ; or whether it were not more expedient to put him to death, without more ado ? Some were of opinion, that he should go to *Goualeor* with a strong guard, that that would be enough ; *Dannech-Mindkan*, though *Dara's* old Enemy, insisting much upon that. But *Rauchenara-Begum*, in pursuance of her hatred against this brother of hers, pushed *Aureng-Zebe*  
to

to make him away, without running the danger there was in sending him to *Goualeor*; as also did all his old Enemies *Kalil-Cullah-kan*, and *Chah-hest-kan*, and especially a certain flatterer, a Physitian, who was fled out of *Persia*, first call'd *Hakim-Daoud*, and afterwards being become a great *Omrah*, named *Takarrub-kan*: This Villain boldly rose up in a full Assembly, and cryed out, that it was expedient for the safety of the State, to put him to death immediately, and that the rather, because he was no *Musulman*; that long since he was turn'd *Kafire*, Idolater, without Religion, and that he would charge the sin of it upon his own head: Of which imprecation he soon after felt the smart; for within a short time he fell into disgrace, and was treated like an infamous fellow, and died miserably. But *Aureng-Sebe*, carried away by these instances and motives, commanded that he should be put to death, and that *Sepe-Chekouh*, his Grand-child, should be sent to *Goualeor*.

The charge of this Tragical Execution was given to a certain Slave, call'd *Nazer*, that had been bred by *Chah-Iehan*, and was known to have been formerly ill-treated by *Dara*. This Executioner, accompanied with three or four Parricides more, went to *Dara*, who was then himself dressing some Lentils with *Sepe-Chekouh*, his Grand child. He  
no

no sooner saw *Nazer*, but cried out to *Sepe-Chekouh*, My dear son. Behold those that come to kill us ! laying hold at the same time of a small knife, which was all the arms that were left him One of those Butchers immediately fell upon *Sepe-Chekouh* ; the others, upon the arms and legs of *Dara*, throwing him to the ground, and holding him under, till *Nazer* cut his throat. His Head was forthwith carried to the Fortress to *Aureng-Zebe*, who presently commanded it to be put in a dish, and that Water should be fetcht ; which when brought, he wiped it off with an Handkerchief, and after he had caused the face to be washed clean, and the blood done away, and was fully satisfied that it was the very head of *Dara*, he fell a weeping, and said these words ; Ah *Bed bakt* ! Ah unfortunate man ! Take it away, and bury it in the Sepulchre of *Houmayon*.

At night the Daughter of *Dara* was brought into the *Seraglio*, but afterwards sent to *Chah-Iehan*, and *Begum-Saheb*, who asked her of *Aureng-Zebe*. Concerning *Dara's* Wife she had ended her daies before at *Lahor* : She had poyson'd herself, foreseeing the extremities, which she was falling into, together with her Husband. *Sepe-Chekouh* was sent to *Goualcour* ; and after a few daies, *Gion-kan* was sent for to come before *Aureng-Zebe* in the Assembly. To him were  
given

given some presents, and so he was sent away; but being near his lands, he was rewarded according to his desert, being killed in a Wood. This barbarous man not knowing or not considering, that if Kings do sometimes permit such actions for their Interest, yet they abhor them, and sooner or later revenge them.

In the mean time the Governour of *Tatabakar*, by the same orders that had been required of *Dara*, was obliged to surrender the Fortress. It was indeed upon such a composition as he would have, but it was also with an intention not to keep word with him. For the poor Eunuch, arriving at *Lahor*, was cut in pieces, together with those few men he had then with him, by *Kalil-Vllah-kan*, who was Governor thereof. But the reason of the non-observance of the capitulation was, that there was come intelligence, that he secretly prepar'd himself to go directly to *Soliman-Chikouh*, sparing no gold, which under-hand he conveyed into the hands of our *Franguis*, and to all those that were come with him out of the Fortress to follow him, under pretext of accompanying him as far as *Dehli* to *Aureng Zebe*, who had often said, that he should be very glad to see so gallant a man, and who had so valiantly defended himself.

There remain'd therefore none of the Family of *Dara*, but *Soliman-Chekouh*, who  
could

could not easily be drawn away from *Serenaguer*, if the Raja had been stedly to his first Declarations. But the secret practises of the Raja *Jesseigne*, the promises and threats of *Aureng Zebe*, the death of *Dara*, and the other Rajas, his Neighbour's, that had been gain'd, and were prepared by the orders, and at the cost of *Aureng-Zebe*, to make War against him, did at last shake the faith of this perfidious Protector, and made him consent to their demands. *Soliman-Chekouh*, who was advertised of it, fled through the midst of those horrid Countries and fearful Desarts towards the great *Tibet*. But the Son of the Raja, soon pursuing and overtaking him, caused him to be assaulted with stones. The poor Prince was hurt, seized, and carried to *Dehli*, where he was imprison'd in *Serenguer*, that little Fortress, where at first they had put *Morad-Bakche*.

*Aureng-Zebe*, to observe what he had practised towards *Dara*, and that no body might doubt it was *Soliman-Chekouh* himself, commanded him to be brought before him in the presence of all the Grandees of the Court. At the entry of the Gate, the chains were taken from his feet, leaving those he had about his hands, which seemed gilt. When this proper young man, so handsom and gallant, was seen to enter, there was a good number of *Omrahs* that could not hold their tears; and,

as

as I was informed, all the great Ladies of the Court, that had leave to see him come in, fell a weeping. *Aureng-Sebe*, who appear'd himself to be touched at his misfortunes, began to speak very kindly to him, and to comfort him ; telling him amongst other things, that he should fear nothing, that no hurt should be done to him ; on the contrary, that he should be well treated, and therefore be of good courage ; that he had caused his Father to be put to death for no other reason, than that he was turn'd *Kafer*, and a man without Religion. Whereupon this young Prince return'd him the *Salem*, and blessed him, abasing his hands to the earth, and lifting them, as well as he could, up to his head, after the custom of the Country ; and told him with resolution enough, That if he were to drink the *Poust*, he intreated him that he might die presently, being very willing to submit to his fate. But *Aureng-Sebe* promised him publicly, that he should drink none of it ; that he should rest satisfied as to that, and not entertain any sad thoughts about it. This being said, he once more repeated the *Salem* ; and after they had asked him several Questions, in the name of *Aureng-Sebe*, touching that Elephant which was charged with *Roupies* of gold, taken from him when he went to *Seremaguer*, he was sent to *Goualeor* to the rest. This *Poust*  
is

is nothing else but Poppy expressed, and infused a night in Water. And 'tis that potion, which those that are kept at *Goualeer* are commonly made to drink; I mean those Princes, whose heads they think not fit to cut off: This is the first thing that is brought them in the morning, and they have nothing given them to eat, till they have drunk a great cup full of it; they would rather let them starve. This emaciates them exceedingly, and maketh them die insensibly, they loosing little by little their strength and understanding, and growing torpid and senseless, And by this very means 'tis said that *Sepe-Chekouh*, and the Grand-child of *Morad-Bakche*, and *Soliman-Chekouh* were dispatch't.

As to *Morad-Bakche*, he was made away by a more violent death. For *Aureng-Sebe* seeing, that though he was in prison, yet the generality had an inclination to him, and that many verses were spread in the praise of his valour and courage, thought himself not safe enough by putting him to death in private, by giving him *Poust*, like others; apprehending that his death would be still doubted of, and that that might one time or other occasion some commotion; and therefore devised the following charge against him.

The Children of a certain *Sayed*, very rich, whom he had caused to be put to death  
in



in *Amadevad*, to get his Estate, when he there made his preparations for War, and borrow'd or took by force great sums of money from all the rich Merchants, appeared in full Assembly making their complaints, and demanding Justice, and the head of *Morad-Bakche* for the blood of their Father. Not one of the *Omrahs* durst contradict it, both because he was a *Sayed*, that is, one of *Mahomet's* Kindred, to whom great Veneration was paid; and that every body sufficiently understood the design of *Aureng-Zebe*. taking this for a pretence to rid himself openly of *Morad-Bakche*, under a shew of Justice. So that the head of him that had killed the Father of the Plaintiffs was granted them without any other form of Process. Whereupon they went, with necessary orders issued out for that purpose, to cut it off in *Goualeor*.

There remained no other thorn in the foot of *Aureng-Zebe* but *Sultan-Sujah*, who kept himself still in *Bengala*; but he also was forced to yield at last to the power and fortune of *Aureng-Zebe*. There were sent so many Troops of all sorts to *Emir-Jemla*, that at last he was encompassed on all sides, both on this and that side of the river *Ganges*; so that he was necessitated to fly to *Dake*, which is the last Town of *Bengale* on the Sea-side; and here comes the conclusion of this whole Tragedy.

This Prince being destitute of Ships to put to Sea, and not knowing whither to fly, sent his Eldest Son, *Sultan Banque* to the King of *Racan* or *Moy*, a Heathen or Idolatrous King, to know whether he would give him leave to make his Country his place of refuge, only for some time, and do him the favour, when the *Mousons* or the season-winds should come to furnish him with a Vessel for *Mecha*, from thence to pass into some part of *Turky* or *Persia*. That King sent answer, that he should be very welcome, and have all possible assistance: So *Sultan Banque* return'd to *Dake* with some Galeasses, manned with *Franguis* (I mean, with those fugitive *Portugals*, and other stragling Christians, that had put themselves in service to that King, driving no other Trade than to ravage all this lower *Bengale*;) upon which *Sultan-Suja* embarked with his whole Family, *vis.* his Wife, his three Sons, and Daughters. They were well enough received; whatever was necessary for their subsistence, such as that Country would afford, was provided for them, in the name of that King. Some moneths pass, the season of the favourable winds come in, but not a word of the Vessel, though he demanded it no otherwise than for his money; for as yet he wanted not *Rupies* of gold, nor silver, nor gems: He had too great a plenty of them; his riches were, in all appearance, the

the cause of his ruine, or at least contributed much to it. Those barbarous Kings have no true generosity, and are not much refrained by the faith they have given, regarding nothing but their present interests, without so much as considering the mischiefs that may befall them for their perfidiousness and brutality. To get out of their hands, one must either be the stronger, or have nothing that may tempt their avarice. *Sultan-Sujah* may long enough sollicite for a Vessel; all is in vain, he effects nothing: On the contrary, the King begins to shew much coldness, and to complain of his not coming to see him. I know not, whether *Sultan-Sujah* thought it unworthy of himself, and too mean a thing to give him a visit, or rather, whether he fear'd, that being in the Kings House he might not there be seized on, to take away all his treasure, and then be deliver'd into the hands of *Emir-Iemla*, who for that purpose promised, in the name of *Aureng-Sebe*. great sums of money, and many other considerable advantages. Whatever the matter was, he would not go thither himself, but sent his son *Sultan Banque*, who being near the Kings House, began to shew liberality to the people, throwing out to them a good quantity of half Rupies, and whole Rupies of gold and silver. And being come before the King, he presented him with store of Embroideries, and  
of

of rare pieces of Goldsmiths-work, set with precious stones of great value, excusing his Father *Sultan-Sujah* as being indisposed, and beseeching him in his name, that he would remember the Vessel, and the promise made to him thereof. But all that did not advance his business: on the contrary, five or six daies after, this King sent to *Sultan-Sujah*, to ask of him one of his Daughters in Marriage: which he could never resolve to grant him, whereat this barbarous Prince ~~was~~ highly offended. What then could he do in this case? The season passeth away. What shall become of him? What other resolution can he take, but to do a desperate action? Behold a strange undertaking, which may give a great example of what Despair can do!

Although this King of *Racan* be an Hea-then, yet there is in his Dominions store of *Mahumetans* mingled with the people, that are retired thither, or have been, for the most part, taken slaves, here and there, by those *Franguis* above-mention'd. *Sultan-Sujah* did under hand gain these Mahumetans; and with two or three hundred men, whom he yet had remaining of those that had follow'd him from *Bengale*, he resolved, one day to fall unexpectedly upon the house of this Barbarian, to kill all, and to make himself proclaim'd King of *Racan*. This was a very bold enterprise,  
and

and such an one, as had more of a *Desperado* in it, than of a prudent man. Yet notwithstanding, as I was inform'd, and by what I could learn from many *Mahumetans*, and *Portugals*, and *Hollanders*, that then were there present, the thing was feasible enough. But the day before the stroke was to be given, the design was discover'd; which did altogether overthrow the affairs of *Sultan Sujah*, and was, soon after, the cause of his ruine. For not finding hereafter any way more to recover himself, he attempted to fly towards *Pegu*; which was a thing in a manner impossible, by reason of the vast Mountains and Forrests to be passed. Besides, he was immediately pursued so close, that he was overtaken the same day he fled. It may well be thought, that he defended himself with as much courage as was possible. He killed so many of those Barbarians, that it will scarce be believed, but he was so overpowered by the multitude of persuers, that he was obliged to quit the combat. *Sultan Bangué*, who was not so far advanced as his Father, defended himself also like a Lyon; but at length being all bloody of the wounds, by stones powred upon him from all sides, he was seized on, and carried away with his two little Brothers, his Sisters, and Mother.

As to the person of *Sultan Sujah* himself, all what could be learnt of it, is this: That he

he with one woman, one Eunuch, and two other persons, got up to the Top of the Mountain; that he received a wound in his head, by a stone, which struck him down, but yet he rose again, the Eunuch having wound his head about with his Turband, and that they escaped through the midst of the Woods.

I have heard the relation, three or four other manner of wayes, even by those persons, that were upon the place. Some did assure, that he had been found among the dead, but was not well known: and I have seen a Letter of the chief of the Dutch Factory, confirming this. So that 'tis difficult enough to know aright what is become of him. And this it is, which hath administred ground to those so frequent allarms, given us afterwards at *Dehli*: For at one time it was rumored, that he was arriv'd at *Masli-patan* to joyn with the Kings of *Golkonda* and *Visapour*; another time it was related for certain, that he had passed in sight of *Surat* with two Ships, bearing the Red Colours which the King of *Pegu* or the King of *Siam* had given him; by and by, that he was in *Persia*, and had been seen in *Chiras*, and soon after in *Kandahar*, ready to enter into the Kingdome of *Caboul* it self. *Aureng-Sebe* one day said smiling, that *Sultan-Sujah* was at last become an *Agy* or Pilgrim. and at this very day

day there are abundance of persons who maintain, that he is in *Persia*, return'd from *Constantinople*. whence he is said to have brought with him much money. But that which confirms more than enough, that there is no ground for any of these reports, is that Letter of the *Hollanders* ; and that an Eunuch of his, with whom I travelled from *Bengale* to *Maslipatan*, as also the great Master of his Artillery, whom I saw in the service of the King of *Golkonda* have assured me, that he is no more in being ; though they made difficulty to say any more concerning him ; as also, that our French Merchants, that lately came out of *Persia* and from *Hispahan*, when I was yet at *Dehli*, had in those parts heard no news at all of him ; besides that, I have heard that a while after his defeat, his sword and poy-niard had been found : So that 'tis credible, that if he was not killed upon the place, he soon dyed afterwards, and was the prey of some Robbers, or Tygers, or Elephants, of which the Forests of that Country are full. However it be, after this last action, his whole Family was put in Prison, Wives and Children, where they were treated rudely enough ; yet some time after they were set at more liberty, and they received a milder entertainment: And then the King called for the eldest Daughter whom he married.

Whilst this was doing, some Servants of *Sultan Bangué*, joyned with divers of those Mahumetans.

Mahumetans, which I have mentioned, went to plot another conspiracy, like the first. But the day appointed for it being come, one of the Conspirators being half drunk began too soon to braek out. Concerning this also I have heard forty different relations, so that 'tis very hard to know the truth of it. That which is undoubted, is this, that the King was at length so exasperated against this unfortunate Family of *Sujah* that he commanded, it should be quite rooted out. Neither did there remain any one of it, that was not put to death, save that Daughter, which the King made his wife. *Sultan Bangué* and his Brothers had their heads cut off with blunt Axes; And the women were mured up where they died of hunger and misery.

And thus endeth this War, which the lust of Reigning had kindled among those four Brothers, after it had lasted five or six years, from 1655 or thereabout. to 1660 or 1661: which left *Aureng-Zebe* in the peaceable possession of this puissant Empire.

*The End of the First Tome.*





**Particular Events ;**  
**OR THE MOST**  
**CONSIDERABLE PASSAGES**  
**AFTER THE WAR OF FIVE YEARS, OR**  
**THEREABOUT,**  
**IN THE EMPIRE**  
**OF THE**  
**GREAT MOGOL.**

---

*Together with a Letter concerning the Extent of IN-  
DOSTAN ; the Circulation of the Gold and  
Silver at last swallow'd up there ; the Riches,  
Forces, Justice, and the Principal Cause  
of the Decay of the States of ASIA.*

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**TOM. II.**

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**LONDON :** Printed by S. G. for Moses Pitt at the White  
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## Particular Events ;

OR

*The most considerable Passages  
after the War for five years,  
or thereabout, in the Empire  
of the GREAT MOGOL.*

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THE War being ended, the *Tartars* of *Vsbec* entertained thoughts of sending Ambassadors to *Aureng-Zebe*. They had seen him fight in their Country when he was yet a young Prince ; *Chah-Jehan* having sent him to command the succours which the *Kan* of *Samarkande* had desired of him against the *Kan* of *Balk*. They had experienced his Conduct and Valour on many occasions ; and they consider'd with themselves, that he could not but remember the affront they did him when he was just taking *Balk*, the Capital Town of the Enemy : For the two *Kans* agreed together, and obliged him to retreat, alledging, that they apprehended he might render himself Master of their whole State, just as *Ekbar* had formerly done of the Kingdom of *Kachmire*. Besides,

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sides, they had certain intelligence of all he had done in *Indostan*, of his *Battle*, fortune, and advantages; whence they might sufficiently estimate, that though *Chah-Jehan* was yet living, yet *Aureng-Zebe* was Master, and the only person that was to be owned King of the *Indies*. Whether then they feared his just resentments, or whether it was, that their inbred avarice and sordidness made them hope for some considerable Present, the two *Kans* sent to him their Ambassadors to offer him their service, and to congratulate him upon the happy beginning of his Reign. *Aureng-Zebe* saw very well, that the War being at an end, this offer was out of season, and that it was nothing but fear or hope, as we said, that had brought them. Yet for all this, he received them honorably; and, since I was present at their Audience, I can relate the particulars of it with certainty.

They made their reverence at a considerable distance from him, after the *Indian* custom, putting thrice their hands upon their heads, and as often letting them down to the ground. Then they approached so near, that *Aureng-Zebe* himself might very well have taken their Letters immediately from their hands; but yet it was an *Omrah* that took and open'd them, and gave them to him. He forthwith read them with a very grave countenance; & afterwards commanded, there

there should be given to each of them an embroider'd Vest, a Turbant, and a girdle of silk in embroidery, which is that which they call *Ser-Apah*, that is, an habit from head to foot. After this, their Presents were call'd for, which consisted in some boxes of choice *Lapis Lazulus*, divers Camels with long hair, several gallant horses, some Camel-loads of fresh fruit, as Apples, Pears, Raisins, and Melons ; (for 'tis chiefly *Vsbec* which furnishes these sorts of fruit, eaten at *Dehli* all the Winter long :) and in many loads of dry fruit, as Prunes of *Bokara*, Aprecocks, Raisins without any stones that appear'd, and two other sorts of Raisins, black and white, very large, and very good.

*Aureng-Zebe* was not wanting to declare, how much he was satisfied with the generosity of the *Kans*, and much commended the beauty and rarity of the Fruit. Horses, and Camels ; and after he had a little entertain'd them of the state of the Academy of *Samar-kand*, and of the fertility of their Country, abounding in so many rare and excellent things. he desired them to go and repose themselves, intimating withall, that he should be very glad to see them often.

They came away from their Audience full of contentment and joy, not being much troubled that they had been obliged to make their reverence after the *Indian* custom, though it have something of slavish in it ;  
nor

nor much resenting it, that the King had not taken their Letters from their own hands. I believe if they had been required to kiss the ground, and even to do something of a lower nature, they would have complied with it. 'Tis true, it would have been in vain, if they had desired to make no other salute but that of their own Country, and to deliver to the King their Letters with their own hands; for that belongs only to the Ambassadors of *Persia*, nor have these this favour granted them but with much difficulty.

They stay'd above four moneths at *Dehli*, what diligence soever they could use to be dispatcht, which did incommode them very much; for they fell almost all sick, and even some of them died, because they were not acoustomed to such heats as are in *Indostan*, or rather because they were sordid, and kept a very ill diet. I know not whether there be a more avaritious and uncleanly Nation than they are. They laid up the money, which the King had appointed them for their maintenance, and lived a very miserable life, altogether unworthy of Ambassadors; Yet they were dismissed with great honour: The King, in the presence of all the *Omrahs*, presented each of them with two rich *Ser-apahs*, and gave order, that eight thousand *Rupies* should be carried to their lodgings, which amounted to near two thousand *Crowns* each. He also gave them for  
presents

presents to the *Kans* their Masters, very handsom *Ser-apaks*, store of the richest and best wrought Embroideries, a good quantity of fine Cloth, and silk Stuffs wrought with gold and silver, and some Tapestries, and two Poynards set about with precious stones.

During their stay, I went thrice to see them, being presented to them as a Physician by one of my friends, that was Son of an *Vshee*, that had made his fortune in that Court. I had a design to have learned some thing in particular of their Country, but I found them so ignorant, that they knew not so much as the confines of their state, much less could they inform me of any thing concerning the *Tartars*, that have conquer'd *China* of late years: In short, they told me nothing that I knew not before. I had once the curiosity to dine with them, which liberty I obtained easily enough. They are not men of much ceremony; it was a very extraordinary meal for such an one as I, it being meer Horse-flesh: yet for all this I got my dinner with them; there was a certain Ragou which I thought passable: And I was obliged to express a liking of so exquisite a dish, which they so much lust after. During dinner there was a strange silence; they were very busie in carrying in with their whole hands, for they know not what a spoon is; but after that this Horse-flesh  
had



had wrought in their stomachs, they began to talk, and then they would persuade me, they were the most dextrous at Bows and Arrows; and the strongest men in the world. They call'd for Bows, which are much bigger than those of *Indostan*. and would lay a wager, to pierce an Oxe or my Horse through and through. Then they proceeded to commend the strength and valour of their Women, which they described to me quite otherwise than the *Amázons*; telling me very wonderful stories of them, especially one, which would be admirable indeed, if I could relate it with a *Tartarian* Eloquence, as they did : They told me, that at the time when *Aureng-Sebe* made War in their Country. a Party of twenty five, or thirty *Indian* Horse-men, came to fall upon a small Village, whilst they plundred, and tyed all those whom they met with to make them Slaves. an Old Woman said to them; Children . be not so mischievous, my Daughter is not far off, she will be here very shortly, retreat if you be wise, you are undone if she light upon you. They laughed at the Old Woman and her advise, and continued to load, to-tye, and to carry away herself; but they were not gone half a mile, but this Old Woman, looking often backward, made a great outcry of joy, perceiving her Daughter coming after her on horse back; and presently this generous *She-Tartar* mounted on a furious horse,

horse, her Bow and Arrows hanging at her side, called to them at a distance, that she was yet willing to give them their life, if they would carry back to the Village all they had taken, and then withdraw without any noise. The advice of this Young Woman affected them as little as that of her Old Mother; but they were soon astonished, when they found her let fly at them in a moment three or four great Arrows, which struck as many of their men to the ground, which forced them to fall to their Quivers also. But she kept her self at that distance from them, that none of them could reach her. She laughed at all their effort, and at all their Arrows, knowing how to attack them at the length of her Bow, and to take her measure from the strength of her arm, which was of another temper than theirs: So that after she had killed half of them with her Arrows and put them into disorder, she came and fell upon the rest with the Zable in her hand, and cut them all in pieces.

The Ambassadors of *Tartary* were not yet gone away from *Dehli*, when *Aureng-Zebe* fell exceeding sick; a violent and continued Fever made him sometimes loose his understanding: His tongue was seized with such a Palsie, that he lost almost his speech, and the Physicians despaired of his recovery; nothing was heard for the time, then  
that

that he was gone, and that his Sister *Rauchenara-Begum* concealed his death out of design. It was already bruited, that the *Raja Jessomseigne*, Governour of *Guzrate*, was on the way to deliver *Chah-Jehan*; that *Mahabet-kan* (who had at length obeyed the Orders of *Aureng-Zebe*) quitting the Government of *Kaboul*, and being already on this side *Lahor* to come back, made hast also with three or four thousand Horse for the same end; and that the Eunuch *Etbar-kan*, who kept *Chah-Jehan* in the Fortress of *Agra*, would have the honour of his delivery. On one side we see *Sultan Mazum* bestir himself exceedingly with Bribes, endeavouring by promises to assure himself of the *Omrahs*, so far as that one night he went disguised to the *Raja Jesseigne*, entreating him with expressions of deep respect, that he would engage himself for his interest.

We knew from other hands, that *Rauchenara-Begum*, together with *Tedaykan*, the Great Master of Artillery, and many *Omrahs*, declared for the young Prince *Sultan Ekbar*, the third Son of *Aureng-Zebe*, though he was but seven or eight years old; both parties in the mean time pretending, they had no other design then to deliver *Chah-Jehan*: So that the people believed, that now he was going to be set at liberty. though none of the *Grandeess* had any such thing in their thoughts, spreading this rumour only to  
gain

gain credit and concourse, and because they feared, least by the means of *Etbarkan*, or some other secret intrigue, he should one day appear in the Field. And indeed of all the parties, there was not one that had reason to wish for his liberty and restoration to the Throne, except *Jessom-seigne*, *Mohahet-kan*, and some others, that as yet had done no great matter to his disadvantage. The rest had been all against him, at least they had vilely abandon'd him. They knew very well he would be like an unchain'd Lyon, if he came abroad; Who then could trust him? And what could *Ethar-kan* hope for, who had kept him up so close? I know not, if by some adventure or other, he should have come out of prison, whether he would not have stood single, and been alone of his party.

But though *Aureng-Zebe* was very sick, yet for all this he gave order for all things, and particularly for the sure custody of *Chah-Jehan* his Father; and though he had advised *Sultan-Mazum* to go and open the Gates to *Chah-Jehan*, in case he should die, yet he omitted not to have *Ethar-kan* incessantly writ to. And the fifth day, in the height of his sickness, he caused himself to be carried into the Assembly of the *Omrads* to shew himself, and to disabuse those who might believe him to be dead, and to obviate popular tumults, or such accidents as might have

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have caused *Chah-Jehan* to be set at liberty. The seventh, ninth, and tenth day, he made himself to be carried again into the said Assembly for the same reason ; and, what is almost incredible, the thirteenth, after he had recollected himself from a fit of swooning, which occasioned a rumor through the whole Town of his being dead, he called for two or three of the greatest *Omrahs*, and the Raja *Jesstigne*, to let them see that he was alive ; made himself to be raised in his bed, called for Ink and Paper to write to *Etbar-kan*, and sent for the Great Seal, which he had trusted with *Rauchenara-Begum*, and commonly enclosed in a small bag sealed, with a Seal he always wore about his arm, fearing lest she had already made use of it for her designs. I was then nigh my *Agah*, when all this news was told him, and I understood, that lifting up his hands to Heaven he said, What a Soul is this ? A matchless fortitude and courage of spirit ! God preserve thee *Aureng-Zebe*, for greater things ; certainly he will not, that thou shouldest yet die. And indeed after this fit he recover'd by little and little.

He had no sooner recover'd his health, but he sought to get out of the hands *Chah-Jehan*, and *Begum-Saheb*, the Daughter of *Dara*, to secure the marriage of *Sultan Ek-bar*, his third Son, with this Princess ; on purpose thereby to gain him Authority, and  
to

to give him the greater right to the Empire; For he it is, who is thought to be by him designed for it. He is yet very young, but he hath many near and powerful Relations at the Court, and is born of the Daughter of *Chah-Navaze-kan*, and consequently of the Blood of the Antient Sovereigns of *Machate*; whereas *Sultan Mahmoud* and *Sultan Mazum* are only Sons of *Ragipontuis*, or Daughters of Raja's. These Kings, though Mahometans, do, for all that, marry of the Daughters of the Heathen, either for State-interest. or for extraordinary Beauty. But *Aureng-Zebe* was disappointed in this design; It will hardly be believed, with what height and fierceness of spirit *Chah-Jehan* and *Bejum* rejected the Proposition, and the Young Princess her self, who in the fear of being carried away, was for some daies desperate, and protested she would rather kill her self an hundred times over, if it were possible, than to marry the Son of him that had murdered her Father.

He had no better satisfaction from *Chah-Jehan* about certain Jewels which he asked of him, in order to finish a piece of work which he caused to be added to his famous Throne, which is so highly esteemed. For he fiercely answer'd, that *Aureng-Zebe* should take no other care but to rule better then he did; that he should let his Throne alone; that he was weary to hear of these Jewels,  
and

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and that the Hammers were ready to beat them to dust the first time, he should be importun'd again about them.

The *HOLLANDERS* would not be the last in doing reverence to *Aureng-Zebe* : they had thoughts of sending an Ambassador to him. They pitched upon Monsieur *Adrican*, the Commander of their Factory at *Suratte* ; and being a right honest man, and of good sense and judgment, not neglecting to take the counsel of his friends, he well acquitted himself of this employment. *Aureng-Zebe*, though he carries it very high, and affects to appear a zealous Mahometan, and consequently to despise the *Franguis* or Christians, yet thought fit to receive them with much respect and civility. He even was desirous, that this Ambassador should complement him in the mode of the *Franguis*, after he had been made to do it the *Indian* way. 'Tis true, he received his Letters by the hand of an *Omrah* ; but *that* was not to be taken for any contempt, he having shew'd no more honour to the Ambassadors of *Vsbec*. After this, he intimated to him, that he might produce his Present ; and at the same time he caused him, and some of his Train, to be dressed with a *Ser-Apah* embroider'd, The Present consisted of store of very fine Scarlet, some large Looking-glasses, and divers excellent pieces of Chinese and Japanese work, among  
which

which there was a *Paleky*, and a *Tuckragan*, or a Field-Throne of admirable workmanship.

This Ambassadors was not so soon dispatch't as he wish'd, it being the custom of the Kings of *Mogol* to detain Ambassadors as long as they well can, from a belief they have, that 'tis the interest of their Greatness, to oblige Strangers to give long attendance at their Court; yet he was not kept so long as the Ambassadors of *Vsbec*. Mean time he had the misfortune, that his Secretary died there, and the rest of his Retinue began to grow sick. When the King dismissed him, he gave him such another *Ser-Apah* embroider'd, as the first was for himself; and another, a very rich one, for the General of *Batavia*, together with a Poynard, set about with Jewels, all accompanied with a very obliging Letter.

The chief aim of the *Hollanders* in this Embassy was, to make themselves immediately known to the King, thereby to gain credit, and to intimidate the Governours of the Sea-ports, and other places, where they have their Factories; that so they may not attempt, when they please, to insult over them, or to trouble them in their Trade; thereby letting them know, that they had to do with a potent Nation, and that hath a door open to address themselves, and to complain immediately to the King. Their  
end



end also was, to make it appear, what interest the King had in their Commerce; and therefore they shew'd long Rolls of Commodities, bought up by them through the whole Kingdom, and Lists of considerable sums of Gold and Silver, every year brought thither by them; but saying not a word of those which they draw thence, from the Copper, Lead, Cinamon, Cloves, Muscadin, Pepper, Wood of Aloes, Elephants, and other Commodities which they vend there.

About this time, one of the most considerable *Omrah's* of *Aureng-Zebe* addressed himself to him, and represented, that this multitude and variety of perplexing affairs, and this perpetual attention of mind in him, might soon cause a great alteration in his temper, and a dangerous inconvenience in his health. But *Aureng-Zebe*, seeming to take almost no notice of what that *Omrah* said, turn'd himself another way, and approaching to another of the prime *Omrah's* of the Court, a person of great knowledge and judgment, spoke to him to this purpose (as I was informed by the Son of this Lord, who was my friend.)

*You other Sages, are you not all of the mind, that there are times and conjunctions so urgent, that a King ought to hazard his life for his Subjects, and sacrifice himself for their Defence with Arms in his hands?*  
*And*

*And yet this Effeminate Man would dissuade me from taking pains, and dhort me from watching and sollicitude for the Publick; and carry me, by pretences of Health, to the thoughts of an easie life, by abandoning the Government of my People, and the management of affairs, to some Visir or other. Doth he not know, that Providence having given me a Royal Extraction, and raised me to the Crown of Indostan, hath not made me for my self alone, but for the good and safety of the Publick, and for the procurement of tranquillity and happiness to my Subjects, as far as that may be obtained by Justice and Power? He seeth not the consequence of his Counsels, and what mischiefs do attend Visirships. Doth he think it to be without reason what our Grand Sady hath so generously pronounced; O Kings, cease, cease to be Kings, or govern your Kingdomes your selves? Go, tell thy Countryman, that I shall well like of the care he is constantly to take of the faithful discharge of his Place; but advise him also, not any more to run out himself so far as he hath done? We have natural inclination enough to a long, easie, and careless life, and there need no Counsellors to shake off business and trouble. Our Wives, that lye in our bosom, do too often, besides our own genius, incline us that way.*

At the same time there happen'd an accident, that made a great noise at *Dehli*, especially in the Seraglio, and disabused a great many, that could as hardly believe as my self, that Eunuchs, though they had their Genitals quite cut away, could become amorous as other men. *Didar-kan*, one of the chief Eunuchs of the Seraglio, who had built an house, where he came often to divert himself, fell in love with a very beautiful Woman, the Sister of a Neighbour of his, that was an Heathen Scrivener.

These Amours lasted a good while before any body blamed them, since it was but an Eunuch that made them, which sort of men have the priviledge to go where they please; but the familiarity grew so great, and so extraordinary betwixt the two Lovers, that the Neighbours began to suspect something, and to rally the Scrivener, which did so touch him, that he threatned both his Sister and the Eunuch to kill them if they should continue their commerce. And soon after, finding them in the night lying together, he stabbed the Eunuch out-right, and left his sister for dead. The whole Seraglio, Women and Eunuchs, made a league together against him to make him away; but *Aureng-Zebe* dissipated all these machinations, and was content to have him turn Mahometan. Mean time 'tis thought, he cannot long avoid the malice and power of the Eunuchs;

Eunuchs ; for 'tis not, as is the common saying, with Men as with Bruits ; these latter become gentler and more tractable when they are castrated ; but men more vicious, and commonly very insolent, though sometimes it turneth to an admirable fidelity and gallantry.

It was also about the same time, that *Aureng-Zebe* was somewhat discontented with *Rauchenara-Begum*, because she was suspected to have given access to two Young Gallants into the Seraglio, who were discover'd and brought before *Aureng-Zebe*. Yet this being but a suspicion, he expressed to her no great resentment of it ; nor did he make use of so great rigour and cruelty against those poor men, as *Chah-Iehan* had done against the person above spoken of. The matter was related to me by an old Portuguese Woman (that had a long while been slave to the Seraglio, and went out and in at pleasure) as followeth : She told me that *Rauchenara-Begum*, after she had drawn from a young man, hidden by her, all his ability, deliver'd him to some Women to convey him away in the night thorough some Gardens, and so to save him : But whether they were discover'd, or whether they feared they should be so, or what else might be the cause, they fled, and left him there wandering in the midst of those Gardens, not knowing which way to get out :  
And

And being at last met with, and brought before *Aureng-Zebe*, who examined him strictly, but could draw nothing else from him, than that he was come in over the walls, he was commanded to get out the same way by which he entred : But, it seems, the Eunuchs did more than *Aureng-Zebe* had given order for, for they cast him down from the top of the walls to the bottom. As for the other Young Gallant, this same Woman assured me, that he was found wandring in the Garden like the first ; and having confessed that he was come in by the Gate, *Aureng-Zebe* commanded likewise, that he also should pass away again by the same Gate ; yet reserving to himself a severe chastisement for the Eunuchs, since not only the honour of the Royal House, but also the safety of the Kings person is herein concerned.

Some moneths after, there arrived at *Dehli* several Ambassadors, almost at the same time. The first was the Xerif of *Meccha*, whose Present did consist in some Arabian horses : The second and third Ambassador were, he of the King of *Hyeman*, or *Happy Arabia*, and he of the prince of *Bassora*, who likewise presented Arabian horses. The two remaining Ambassadors were sent from the King of *Ethiopia*. To the three first no great regard was given ; they appear'd in so miserable and confused an Equipage, that it was perceived they came only to get some money

money by the means of their Present, and of the many Horses and other Merchandise, which under the pretence of Ambassadors, entred without paying any duty into the Kingdom, there to be sold, and to buy for the money a quantity of Indian Stuffs, and so to return without paying likewise any Impost at all.

But as to the *Ethiopian* Embassy, that deserves to be otherwise taken notice of; the King of *Ethiopia* having received the news of the Revolution of the *Indies*, had a design to spread his Name in those parts, and there to make known his Grandeur and Magnificence by a splendid Embassy; or, as malice will have it, or rather as the very truth is, to reap some advantage by a Present as well as the rest. Behold therefore this great Embassy! He chose for his Ambassadors two persons, that one would think were the most considerable in his Court, and the most capable to make such a design prosper. And who were they? the *one* was a Mahumetan Merchant, whom I had seen some years ago at *Moka*, when I passed there coming out of *Egypt* over the *Red Sea*, where he was to sell some Slaves for that Prince, and to buy of the money, raised thence, some Indian commodities. And this is the fine Trade of that Great *Christian* King of *Africa*. The *other* was a Christian Merchant of *Armenia*, born and married in *Aleppo*, known

in *Ethiopia* by the name of *Murat*. I had seen him also at *Moka*, where he had accommodated me with the half of his Chamber, and assisted me with very good advice, whereof I have spoken in the beginning of this History, as a thing taking me off from passing into *Ethiopia*, according to my first design. He also came every year to that place, in that Kings Name, for the same end that the Mahumetan did, and brought the Present, which the King made every year, to the Gentlemen of the English and Dutch Company of the *East-Indies*, and carried away theirs. Now the King of *Ethiopia*, sutably to his design, and the desire he had of making his Ambassadors appear with great splendour, put himself to great expences for this Embassy: He gave them thirty two young Slaves, of both Sexes, to sell them at *Moka*, and thence to make a sum of money to bear their charges. A wonderful largess! Slaves are commonly sold there for twenty five or thirty Crowns a piece, one with another. A considerable sum. Besides, he gave them for a Present to the *Great Mogol* five and twenty choice Slaves, among which there were nine or ten very young, proper to make Eunuchs of. A very worthy Present for a King, and he a Christian, to a Mahumetan Prince! It seems the Christianity of the *Ethiopians* is very different from ours.

He

He added to that present twelve horses, esteem'd as much as those of *Arabia*, and a kind of little Mule, of which I saw the skin, which was a very great rarity, there being no Tyger so handsomely speckled, nor Silken Stuff of *India* so finely, so variously, and so orderly streaked, as that was. Moreover, there were for a part of the present, two Elephants Teeth so prodigious, that they assured it was all that a very able-bodied man could do to lift up one of them from the ground. Lastly, an Horn of an Oxe full of Civett, and so big, that the aperture of it being measur'd by me, when it came to *Dehli*, it had a Diameter of half a foot, and somewhat better. All things being thus prepared, the Ambassadors depart from *Gondar*, the capital of *Ethiopia*, scituated in the Province of *Dambea*, and came through a very troublesome Country to *Beiloul*, which is a dispeopled Sea-port, over against *Moka*, nigh to *Babel-mandel*, not daring to come (for reasons elsewhere to be alledged) the ordinary way of the *Caravanes*, which is made with ease in forty daies to *Arkiko*, and thence to passe to the Isle of *Masbua*. During their stay at *Beiloul*, and expecting a Bark of *Moka* to waft over the *Red Sea*, there died some of their Slaves, because the Vessel tarried, and they found not in that place those refreshments that were necessary for them. When they came to *Moka*,  
they



they soon sold their Merchandise to raise a stock of money according to order. But they had this ill luck, that that year the Slaves were very cheap, because the Market was glutted by many other Merchants; yet they raised a sum to pursue their voyage: They embarked upon an Indian Vessel to passe to *Suratte*: Their passage was pretty good; they were not above five and twenty daies at Sea; but whether it was that they had made no good provision, for want of stock, or what else the cause might be, many of their Slaves and Horses, as also the Mule, whereof they saved the skin. died. They were no sooner arrived at *Suratte*, but a certain Rebel of *Visapour*, call'd *Seva-Gi*, came and ransacked and burned the Town, and in it their house, so that they could save nothing but their Letters, some Slaves that were sick, or which *Seva-Gi* could not light on, their Ethiopian habits which he cared not for, and the Mules Skin, and the Oxes Horn, which was already emptied of the Civett. They did very much exaggerate their misfortune; but those malicious Indians that had seen them arrive in such a wretched condition, without provisions, without habits, without money or Bills of Exchange said, that they were very happy, and should reckon the plunder of *Suratte* for a piece of their best Fortune, for as much as *Seva-Gi* had saved them the labour

labour of bringing their miserable present to *Dehli*, and had furnisht them with a very specious pretence for their beggerly condition, and for the sale they had made of their Civet, and of some of their slaves, and for demanding of the Governour of *Suratte* provisions for their subsistence, as also some money and Chariots to continue their voyage to *Dehli*. Monsieur *Adrican*, chief of the Dutch Factory, my friend, had given to the Armenian *Murat* a letter of recommendation to me, which he deliver'd himself at *Dehli*, not remembring that I had been his Host at *Moka*. It was a very pleasant meeting when we came to know one another, after the space of five or six years. I embraced him affectionately, and promised him that I would serve him in whatever I could, but that, though I had acquaintance at the Court, it was impossible for me to do them any considerable good office there: For, since they had not brought with them any valuable present, but only the Mules skin, and the empty Oxes horn, and that they were seen going upon the streets without any Paleky, or Horses, save that of our Father Missionary, and mine (which they had almost killed) cloathed like beggars, and followed with seven or eight slaves, bare-headed and barefoot, having nothing but an ugly Sharpe tyed between their legs, with a ragged cloth over their left shoulder, passing under

under their left arm like a Summer-cloak ; since, I said, they were in such a posture, what ever I could say for them was insignificant ; they were taken for beggers, and no body took other notice of them. Yet notwithstanding I said so much of the *Grandeur* of their King to my *Agah Danechmend-kan*, who had cause to hearken to me, as managing all forreign affairs there; that *Aureng-Zebe* gave them Audientè, received their Letters. presented them each with an embroider'd Vest, a silken embroider'd Girdle, and a Turbant of the same, gave order for their entertainment, and dispatched them in a little time, and that with more honour than there was ground to expect: For in dismissing them, he presented them each with an other such Vest, and with 6000 Rupies for them all, which amounteth to about 3000 Crowns, of which the Mahumetan had four thousand, and *Murat*, because a Christian, but two thousand. He also gave them for a present to their Master a very rich *Serapah* or Vest. two great silver and guilt Trumpets, two silver Timbals, a Poynard cover'd with Jewels. and the value of about twenty thousand Francs in Golden and Silver Rupies. to let their King see money coyned, as a rarity he had not in his Country: But *Aureng-Zebe* knowing very well, that these Rupies would not go out of the Kingdom, and that they were like to buy commodities

modities for them : And it fell out so ; for they laid them out, partly in fine Cotton cloth, to make shirts of for their King, Queen, and their only lawful Son that is to be the Successor ; partly in silken stuffs streaked with gold or silver, to make Vests and summer Drawers of ; partly in English Scarlet to make two Arabian Vests of for their King also ; and lastly in Spices, and in store of courser cloth, for divers Ladies of his Seraglio, and for the children he had by them ; all without paying any duty.

For all my friendship with *Murat*, there were three things that made me almost repent to have served them. The *first*, because *Murat* having promised me to leave with me for 50 Rupies, a little Son of his, that was very pretty, of a delicate black, and without such a swelled Nose, or such thick Lips as commonly the *Ethiopians* have, broke his word with me, and let me know, that he should take no less for him than 300 Rupies. For all this, I had thoughts of buying him. for rarities sake, and that I might say, a Father had sold me his Son. The *second*, because I found, that *Murat* as well as the *Mahumetan* had obliged themselves to *Aureng-Zebe*, that they would employ their interest with their King, that he might permit in *Ethiopia* to rebuild an old *Mosquee* ruined in the time of the Portugals, and which had been built for a Tomb of a great *Dervich*,

*vich*, which went from *Mecha* into *Ethiopia* for the propagation of Mahumetanisme, and there made great progresse. They received of *Aureng-Zebe* two thousand Rupies for this engagement. This Mosque had been pulled down by the *Portugals*, when they came with their succors into *Ethiopia*, which the then King. who turn'd Catholick, had asked of them against a Mahumetan Prince, invading his Kingdom. The third, because they desired *Aureng-Zebe*, in the name of their King. to give them an *Alcoran*, and eight other books, which I well remember, were of the most reputed in the Mahumetan Religion : Which proceeding seemed to me very unworthy of a Christian Ambassadors, and Christian King, and confirmed to me what I had been told at *Moka*, that the Christianity of *Ethiopia* must needs be some odd thing ; that it favours much of Mahumetanisme, and that the Mahumetans increase exceedingly in that Empire, especially since the *Portugals*, that came in there for the reason lately expressed, were either killed, upon the death of the King, by the Caball of the Queen Mother, or expelled together with the Patriarch Jesuite, whom they had brought along from *Goa*.

During the time that the Ambassadors were at *Dehli*, my *Agah*, who is more than ordinarily curious, made them often come to him, when I was present, to inform himself  
of

of the state and Government of their Country, and principally to learn something of the source of the *Nile*, which they call *Ab-babile*, of which they discoursed to us as a thing so well known, that no body doubted of it. *Murat* himself, and a *Mogol*, who was returned out of *Ethiopia* with him, had been there, and told us very near the same particulars with those I had received of it at *Moka* ; viz. That the *Nile* had its Origine in the Country of *Agauis* ; that it issued out of the earth by two Springs bubling up, near to one another, which did form a little Lake, of about thirty or forty paces long ; that coming out of this Lake, it did make a considerable River ; and that from space to space it received small Rivers increasing it. They added, that it went on circling, and making as 'twere a great Isle ; and that afterwards it tumbled down from steep Rocks into a great Lake, in which there were divers fruitful Isles, store of Crocodiles, and (which would be remarkable enough, if true) abundance of Sea-calves, that have no other vent for their excrements than that, by which they take in their food ; this Lake being in the Country of *Dambea*, three small daies journey from *Gonder*, and four or five daies journey from the source of the *Nile* : And lastly, that this River did break out of this Lake, being augmented with many river-waters, and with several Torrents falling in-  
to

to it, especially in the rainy season (which do regularly begin there, as in the *Indies* about *July*, which is very considerable and convincing for the inundation of the *Nile*) and so runs away through *Sonnar*, the capital City of the King of *Fungi*, Tributary to the King of *Ethiopia*, and from thence passeth to the Plains of *Mesre*, which is *Egypt*.

The Ambassadors were not wanting to say more then was lik'd on the subject of their Kings Greatness, and of the strength of his Army; but the *Mogolian* did not over-much agree with them in it; and in their absence represented to us this Army, which he had seen twice in the field, with the Ethiopian King on the head of it, as the most wretched thing in the world.

They also related to us divers particulars of that Country, which I have put in my Journal, one day perhaps to be digested and copied: In the mean time I shall insert here three or four things which *Murat* told me, because I esteem them very extravagant for a Christian Kingdom. He said then, that there were few men in *Ethiopia*, who besides their lawful Wife had not many others, and himself owned that he had two, without reckoning her which he had left at *Aleppo*: That the *Ethiopian* Women did not so hide themselves, as they do in the *Indies* among the Mahumetans,  
nor

nor even as among the Gentils : *That* those of the meaner sort of people, Maids or married Women, Slaves or Free, were often together pell mell, night and day, in the same chamber, without those jealousies so common in other Countries : *That* the Women of Lords did not stick much to go into the house of a simple Cavalier, whom they knew to be a man of execution : *That* if I had gone into *Ethiopia*, they would soon have obliged me to marry, as they had done, a few years since, to a certain *European*, who named himself a Greek Physitian : *That* an ancient man, of about four-score years of age, did one day present to the King four score sons, all of age, and able to bear arms ; and that the King asked him, whether he had no more but them ? To whom having answer'd, No, but only some Daughters, the King sent him away with this reproach ; Be gone, thou Calf, and be ashamed for having no more children at that age, as if women were wanting in my Dominions ! *That* the King himself had at least four-score sons and daughters running about pell-mell in the Seraglio, for whom he had caused to be made a number of round varnished sticks, made like a little maze ; those children being fond of having that in their hand like a Scepter, distinguishing them from those that were children of Slaves, or from others living in that place.

*Aureng-Zebe*



*Aureng-Sebe* sent also twice for these Ambassadors, for the same reason that my *Agah* did, and especially to inquire after the state of Mahumetanisme in that country. He had also the curiosity of viewing the skin of the Mule, which remained, I know not how, in the Fortress amongst the Officers ; which was to me a great mortification, because they had designed it for me for the good services I had done them. I made account to have one day presented it to some very curious person in *Europe*. I urged often, that together with the Mules skin they should carry the great Horn to *Aureng-Sebe*. to shew it him ; but they fear'd, lest he should make a question, which would have perplexed them ; viz. how it came to pass, that they had saved the Horn from the plunder of *Suratte*, and lost the Civet ?

Whilst these Ambassadors of *Ethiopia* were at *Dehli*, it came to pass that *Aureng-Sebe* called together his Privy Council, and the most learn'd persons of his Court, to chuse a new Master for his third Son, *Sultan-Eckbar*, whom he designed for his Successor. In this Council he shew'd the passion he hath to have this young prince well educated, and to make him a great man. *Aureng-Sebe* is not ignorant of what importance it is, and how much 'tis to be wished, that as much as Kings surmount others in greatness, they may also exceed them in  
virtue

virtue and knowledge. He also well knows, that one of the principal sources of the misery, of the mis-government, of the unpeopling, and the decay of the Empires of *Asia* proceeds from thence, that the children of the Kings thereof are brought up only by Women and Eunuchs, which often are no other than wretched Slaves of *Russia*, *Circassia*, *Mingrelia*, *Gurgistan*, and *Ethiopia*; mean and servile, ignorant and insolent souls. These Princes become Kings, when they are of age, without being instructed, and without knowing what 'tis to be a King; amazed when they begin to come abroad out of the Seraglio, as persons coming out of another world, or let out of some subterraneous Cave, where they had lived all their life time; wondring at every thing they meet with, like so many Innocents; believing all, and fearing all, like children, or nothing at all, as if they were stupid: And all this, according to their nature, and sutable to the first Images imprinted upon them; commonly high and proud, and seemingly grave, but of that kind of pride and gravity, which is so flat and distastful, and so unbecoming them, that one may plainly see, 'tis nothing but brutality or barbarousness, and the effect of some ill-studied and ill-digessed documents; or else they fall into some childish civilities, yet more unsavoury; or into such cruelties, as are  
blind

blind and brutal; or into that mean and gross vice of drunkenness. or into an excessive and altogether unreasonable Luxury, either ruining their bodies and understandings, with their Concubins; or altogether abandoning themselves to the pleasures of Hunting, like some carnivorous Animals, preferring a pack of dogs before the life of so many poor people, whom they force to follow them in the pursuit of their game, and suffer to perish of hunger, heat, cold, and misery. In a word, they always run into some extreme or other, being altogether irrational and extravagant, according as they are carried by their Natural temper, or by the first impressions that are given them; thus remaining almost all in a strange ignorance of what concerns the state of the Kingdom; the reins of the Government being abandoned to some Visir, who entertains them in their ignorance, and in their passions, which are the two strongest supports he can have to rule always according to his own mind, with most assurance, and the least contradiction; and given over also to those Slaves their Mothers, and to their Eunuchs, who often know nothing but to continue plots of cruelty, whereby they strangle and banish one another, and sometimes the Visirs, and even the Grand Signors themselves; so that no man whatsoever, that hath any Estate, can be in safety of his life.

But

But to return; after all these Ambassadors, which we have spoken of, there came at last news, that the Ambassador of *Persia* was upon the frontiers. The *Persian Omrah's*, that are at the service of the *Mogol*, spread a rumour, that he came for affairs of great importance; though intelligent persons much doubted of a Commission of that nature, considering that the time of great conjunctures was passed, and that those *Omrahs*, and the other *Persians*, did what they did, rather to make a show than for any thing else. Mean time, on the day of the Entry, this Ambassador was received with all possible respect: The *Basars*, through which he passed, were all new-painted, and the Cavalry attending on the way for above the length of a whole league. Many *Omrah's*, accompanied him with Musick, Tymbals and Trumpets, and when he entred into the Fortresse, or the Palace of the King, the Guns went off. *Aureng-Zebe* received him with much civility, and was content he should make his Adresse to him after the *Persian* mode, receiving also, without any scruple, *immediately* from his hands the Letters of his King; which out of respect he lifted up even to his head, and afterwards read them with a grave and serious countenance: Which done, he caused an embroider'd Vest to be brought, together with a rich Turbant and Girdle, commanding

commanding it to be put on him in his presence. A little after, it was intimated to him that he might order his Present to be brought in, which consisted of five and twenty as handsome Horses as ever I saw, led, and cover'd with embroider'd trappings; and of twenty very stately and lusty Camels, as big as Elephants: Moreover, of a good number of Boxes, said to be full of most excellent Rose-water, and of a certain distilled water, very precious and esteemed highly cordial; besides, there were display'd five or six very rich and very large Tapisseries, and some embroider'd pieces exceeding Noble, wrought in small flowers, so fine and delicate, that I know not whether in all *Europe* any such can be met with. To all this were added four Damaskin'd Swords, with as many Poy-nards, all cover'd with Jewels; as also five or six Harnasses of Horses, which were much esteem'd, being also very fine and rich, the stuff being rais'd with rich embroidery set with small pearls, and very fair Turcoises of the old Rock.

It was observ'd, that *Aureng-Zebe* beheld this present very attentively; that he admir'd the beauty and rarity of every piece, and that several times he extolled the Generosity of the King of *Persia*; assigning to the Ambassador a place among his chief *Omrahs*. And after he had entertained him a while with a discourse about the inconveniencies

conveniencies and hardships of his Voyage, he dismissed him, and made instance, that he should come every day to see him.

During the four or five moneths that the Ambassador staid at *Dehli*, he was always splendidly treated at *Aureng-Zebe's* charge; and the greatest *Omrahs* presented him one after another; and at last he was very honourably dismissed: for *Aureng-Zebe* had him apparell'd with another rich *Serapah* or Vest, to which he added considerable presents for himself, reserving those he intended for his King, till he should send an Ambassador expressly; which sometime after he did.

Notwithstanding all these testimonies of honour and respect which *Aureng-Zebe* had shew'd to this Ambassador, the same Persians, above spoken of, gave out, that their King had sensibly reproached him in his Letters with the Death of *Dara*, and the imprisonment of *Chah-Jehan*. as actions unworthy of a Brother, and a Son, and a Musulman; and that he had also hit him with the word *Alem Guire*, or Conquerour of the World, which *Aureng-Zebe* had caused to be engraven on his Coyn. But 'tis hard to believe, that the King of *Persia* should do any such thing to provoke such a victorious Prince, since *Persia* is not in a condition to enter into a War with *Indostan*; I am rather apt to believe, that *Persia* hath work enough  
to

to keep *Kandahar* on the side of *Indostan*, and the frontiers on the side of *Turky* : Its forces and riches are known ; it produceth not always such great Kings as the *Chah-Abbas*, valiant, intelligent and politick, knowing to make use of every thing, and to do much with small expences. If it were in a condition of undertaking any thing against *Indostan*, or really sensible of Piety and the Musul-man Faith, why was it that in these last troubles and Civil Wars, which continued so long in *Indostan*, the *Persians* sat still and looked on, when *Dara*, *Chah-Jehan*, *Sultan Sujah*, and perhaps the Governour of *Caboul* desired their assistance ; and they might with no very great Army nor great expences have seized on the fairest part of *India*, beginning from the Kingdom of *Caboul* unto the River *Indus*, and beyond it, and so made themselves Vmpires of all things ? yet notwithstanding there must needs have been some offensive expressions in those Persian Letters, or else the Ambassador must have done or said something that displeased *Aureng-Zebe* ; because two or three daies after he had dismissed him, he made a rumour to be spread abroad, that the Ambassador had caused the ham-strings of the presented horses to be cut ; and the Ambassador being yet upon the frontiers, he made him return all the Indian Slaves which he carried along with him, of which he had a prodigious number.

Mean

Mean while, *Aureng-Sebe* was not so much concern'd, nor troubled himself so much with this Ambassador, as *Chah-Jehan*, upon a like occasion, did with him, that was sent to him from the Great *Chah-Abbas*. When the *Persians* are in the humor of rallying against the *Indians*, they relate these three or four little stories of them: They say, that *Chah-Jehan* seeing that the Courtship and promises made to their Ambassador were not able to prevail with him, so as to make him perform his salute after the *Indian Mode*, he devised this artifice; he commanded to shut the great Gate of the Court of the *Am-kas*, where he was to receive him, and to leave only open the Wicket, through which one man could not passe but very difficultly, by stooping and holding down his head, as the fashion is when one maketh an *Indian Reverence*, to the end that it might be said, he had made the Ambassador put himself in a posture which was something lower than the *Indian Salam* or Salute; but that that Ambassador being aware of this trick, came in with his Back fore-most: And that *Chah-Jehan*, out of indignation to see himself catcht, told him, *Eh-Bed-bakt*, Thou Wretch, dost thou think thou comest into a Stable of Asses, such as thou art? And that the Ambassador, without any alteration answered; Who would not think so, seeing such a little Door?

Another



Another story is this; That at a certain time *Chah-Jehan* taking ill some coarse and fierce answers return'd to him by the *Persian* Ambassador, could not hold to tell him; What, hath *Chah-Abbas* no other men at his Court, that he must send to me such a Fool as thy self? And that the Ambassador answer'd; He hath many better and wiser men than me, but to such a King, such an Ambassadour: They add, that on a certain day *Chah-Jehan*, who had made the Ambassador to dine in his presence, and sought some occasion to affront him, seeing that he was busie in picking and gnawing of bones, asked him smiling, *Eh Ellchy-Gi*, My Lord Ambassador, *What shall the Dogs eat?* And that he answer'd readily, *Kichery*, that is, a dish of Pulse, which is the food of the meaner sort of people, and which he saw *Chah-Jehan* eat, because he loved it.

They say also that *Chah-Jehan* once asked him, What he thought of his new *Dehli* (which he was building) in comparison of *Hispahan?* and that he answer'd aloud, and with an oath, *Billah, Billah, Hispahan doth not come near the dust of Dehli;* which *Chah-Jehan* took for a high commendation, though the Ambassador mocked him, because the dust is so troublesome at *Dehli*.

Lastly, they relate that *Chah-Jehan* one day pressing him to tell him, What  
he

he thought of the Grandeur of the Kings of *Indostan* compared to that of the Kings of *Persia*? He answer'd, That, in his opinion, one could not better compare the Kings of *India* than to a large Moon of 15 or 16 daies old, and those of *Persia* to a small Moon of 2 or 3 daies. And that this answer did at first please *'hah-Jehan*; but that soon after he perceived, that that comparison did him but little honour, the Ambassadors sense being, that the Kings of *Indostan* were decreasing, and those of *Persia* increasing.

Whether these points are so commendable, and such marks of wit, every one is free to judge, as he seeth cause. My opinion is, that a discreet and respectful gravity is much more becoming Ambassadors, than rallery and roughness, especially when they have to do with Kings who will not be rallied with, witness an accident that befell this very Ambassador; for *Chah-Iehan* was at length so weary of him, and his freedom, that he call'd him no otherwise than Fool; and one day gave secret order, that when he should enter into a pretty long and narrow street, that is near the Fortress, to come to the Hall of the *Assembly*, they should let loose upon him an ill-conditioned and fierce Elephant; and certainly, if the Ambassador had not nimbly leapt out of his *Paleky*, and, together with his dextrous attendants, shot  
some

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some arrows into the Trump of the Elephant, which forced him to turn back, he had been utterly spoiled.

It was at this time, upon the departure of the Persian Ambassador, that *Aureng-Zebe* received with that admirable wisdom his Tutor *Matlah-Sale*, the History of which is rare and considerable. This old man, who long since had retired himself towards *Ca-boul*, and settled himself on Some Lands, which *Chah-Iehan* had given him, had no sooner heard of the great fortune of *Aureng-Zebe* his Disciple, who had overcome *Dara* and all his other Brothers, and was now King of *Indostan*, but he came in hast to the Court, swelled with hopes of being presently advanced to no less than the dignity of an *Omrah*. He maketh his Court, and endeavours to engage all his friends, and *Rauchennara-Begum*, the Kings sister employs herself for him. But yet there pass three whole moneths, that *Aureng-Zebe* does not so much as seem to look upon him; till at length wearied to have him always at his Elbow, and before his face, he sent for him to a place apart, where there was no body but *Hakimlul-Mouluk*, *Danech-mend-kan*, and three or four of those *Omrahs*, that pretend to Science, and then spoke to him to this effect (as I was informed by my *Agah*.)

*What is it you would have of me Doctor? Can you reasonably desire I should*

*should make you one of the chief Om-  
rahs of my Court? Let me tell you, if you  
had instructed me as you should have done,  
nothing would be more just: For I am of  
this persuasion, that a Child well educated  
and instructed, is as much at least, oblig-  
ed to his Master as to his Father? But  
where are those good documents you have  
given me? In the first place you have  
taught me, that all that Frangistan (so it seems  
they call Europe) was nothing, but I know  
not what little Island, of which the greatest  
King was he of Portugal, and next to him  
he of Holland, and after him he of Eng-  
land; and as to the other Kings, as those of  
France and Andalusia, you have represent-  
ed them to me as our petty Raja's; telling  
me, that the Kings of Indostan were far  
above them all together, and that they were  
the true and only Houmajons, the Ekbars,  
the Jehan-Guyres, the Chah-Jehans, the  
Fortunate ones, the Great ones, the Con-  
querors and Kings of the World; and that  
Persia, and Vsbec, Kach-guer, Tatar, and  
Catay, Pegu, China, and Matchina, did  
tremble at the name of the Kings of Indo-  
stan: Admirable Geography! You should  
rather have taught me exactly to distin-  
guish all those different States of the  
World, and well to understand their  
strength, their way of fighting, their cus-  
toms, Religions, Governments, and Inter-  
ests;*

*ests; and by the perusal of solid History to observe their rise, progresse, decay, and whence, how, and by what accidents and errors those great changes and revolutions of Empires and Kingdoms have happen'd. I have scarce learn'd of you the name of my Grandsires, the famous Founders of this Empire; so far were you from having taught me the History of their life, and what course they took to make such great Conquests. You had a mind to teach me the Arabian Tongue, to read and to write; I am much obliged to you (forsooth) for having made me ~~lose~~ <sup>use</sup> so much time upon a Language, ~~that~~ requires ten or twelve years to attain to its perfection; as if the Son of a King should think it to be an honour to him, to be a Grammarian, or some Doctor of the Law, and to learn other Languages than those of his Neighbors, when he cannot well be without them; he, to whom Time is so precious for so many weighty things, which he ought by times to learn. As if there were any spirit that did not with some reluctancy, and even with a kind of debasement, employ it self in so sad and dry an exercise, so longsom and tedious, as is that of learning words.*

Thus did Aureng-Zebe resent the pedantick instructions of his Tutor; to which 'tis affirmed in that Court, that after some entertainment which he had with others, he further added the following reproof.



‘ Know

‘ Know you not, that Childhood well  
‘ govern’d, being a state which is or-  
‘ dinarily accompanied with an happy me-  
‘ mory, is capable of thousands of good  
‘ precepts and instructions, which remain  
‘ deeply impressed the whole remainder  
‘ of a mans life, and keep the mind  
‘ always raised for great actions? The Law,  
‘ Prayers, and Sciences, may they not as  
‘ well be learned in our Mother-tongue, as  
‘ in Arabick? You told my Father *Chah-*  
‘ *Jehan*, that you would teach me Philoso-  
‘ phy. ’Tis true, I remember very well, that  
‘ you have entertain’d me for many years  
‘ with airy questions, of things that afford  
‘ no satisfaction at all to the mind, and are  
‘ of no use in humane society, empty notions,  
‘ and meer phancies, that have only this in  
‘ them. that they are very hard to under-  
‘ stand, and very easie to forget, which are  
‘ only capable to tire and spoil a good un-  
‘ derstanding, and to breed an Opinion that  
‘ is insupportable. I still remember, that  
‘ after you had thus amused me. I know not  
‘ how long, with your fine Philosophy, all I  
‘ retained of it, was a multitude of barbarous  
‘ and dark words. proper to bewilder, per-  
‘ plex, and tire out the best wits, and only  
‘ invented, the better to cover the vanity and  
‘ ignorance of men like your self, that would  
‘ make us believe, that they know all, and  
‘ that under those obscure and ambiguous  
‘ words

' words are hid great mysteries, which they  
 ' alone are capable to understand: If you  
 ' had season'd me with that Philosophy,  
 ' which formeth the mind to ratiocination,  
 ' and insensibly accustoms it to be satisfied  
 ' with nothing but solid reasons; if you had  
 ' given me those excellent precepts and doc-  
 ' trines, which raise the Soul above the as-  
 ' saults of Fortune, and reduce her to an  
 ' unshakeable and always equal temper, and  
 ' permit her not to be lifted up by prosperi-  
 ' ty, nor debased by adversity; if you had  
 ' taken care to give me the knowledge of  
 ' what we are, and what are the first princi-  
 ' ples of things; and had assisted me in form-  
 ' ing in my mind a fit Idea of the greatness  
 ' of the Universe, and of the admirable or-  
 ' der and motion of the parts thereof; if, I  
 ' say, you had instilled into me this kind of  
 ' Philosophy, I should think my self incom-  
 ' parably more obliged to you than *Alexan-*  
 ' *der* was to his *Aristotle*; and believe it  
 ' my duty to recompence you otherwise, than  
 ' he did him. Should not you, instead of  
 ' your flattery, have taught me somewhat of  
 ' that point so important to a King, which is,  
 ' what the reciprocal duties are of a Sove-  
 ' reign to his Subjects, and those of Subjects  
 ' to their Sovereign? And ought not you to  
 ' have consider'd, that one day I should be  
 ' obliged with the Sword to dispute my Life  
 ' and the Crown with my Brothers? Is not  
 ' that

‘ that the destiny almost of all the Sons of  
 ‘ *Indostan* ? Have you ever taken any care  
 ‘ to make me learn, what ’tis to besiege a  
 ‘ Town, or to set an Army in array ? For  
 ‘ these things I am obliged to others, not  
 ‘ at all to you. Go, and retire to the  
 ‘ Village, whence you are come, and let  
 ‘ no body know who you are, or what is be-  
 ‘ come of you.’

At that time there arose a kind of Tem-  
 pest against *Astrologers*, which did not dis-  
 please me. Most people of *Asia* are so in-  
 fatuated by *Judiciary Astrology*, that they  
 believe there is nothing done here below, but  
 ’tis written above ( for so they speak. ) In  
 all their undertakings therefore they consult  
 Astrologers. When two Armies are ready  
 to give battel, they beware of falling on, till  
 the Astrologer hath taken and determined  
 the moment he fancies propitious for the  
 beginning of the Combat. And so, when  
 the matter is about electing a Captain-Ge-  
 neral of an Army, of dispatching an Amba-  
 sador, of concluding a Marriage, of begin-  
 ning a Voyage, and of doing any other thing,  
 as buying a Slave, putting on new Apparel ;  
 &c. nothing of all that is done without the  
 sentence of Mr Star-Gazer ; which is an  
 incredible vexation and a custom drawing  
 after it such important consequences, that I  
 know not how it can subsist so long. For,  
 the Astrologer must needs have knowledge  
 of



of all that passeth, and of all that is undertaken from the greatest affairs to the least.

But behold, it happen'd, that the Prime Astrologer of the King was drown'd, which occasioned a great noise at Court, and was a great discredit to Astrology : For he being the person that determin'd the moments of all enterprises and actions for the King, and the Omrahs, every one wondred, how a man so experienced, and that for so long time had dispensed good adventures to others, could not foresee his own misfortune. There were not wanting those, who pretended to be wiser than others, and said That in *Frangistan*, where Sciences did flourish, the Grandees do suspect all such kind of people, and that some hold them even no better than Mountebanks ; that 'tis much doubted, whether this knowledge is grounded upon good and solid reasons, and that it may very well be some fancy of Astrologers, or rather an artifice to make themselves necessary to the Great ones, and to make them in some measure to depend on them.

All these discourses very much displeased the Astrologers ; but nothing angered them so much as this story, become very famous, viz. That the Great *Chah-Abas*, King of *Persia*, commanded to be digged and prepared a little place in his Seraglio to make a Garden ; that the young trees were all ready,

dy, and that the Gardner made account to plant them the next day. Mean time the Astrologer taking upon him, said, that a good nick of time was to be observed for planting them, to make them prosper. *Chah-Abas* being content it should be so, the Star-gazer took his Instrumen's, turned over his Books ; made his Calculation, and concluded, that by reason of such and such a Conjunction and Aspect of the Planets, it was necessary they should be set presently. The Master Gardner, who minded nothing less than this Astrologer, was not then at hand ; yet for all that, they fell to work immediately, making holes, and planting the Trees ; *Chah-Abas* himself setting them, that it might be said, that they were Trees set with *Chah-Abas's* own hands. The Gardner returning at night, was sufficiently amazed when he saw the work done ; and finding that the right place and order, designed by him, was not taken ; that, for example ; an Apricock-tree stood where an Apple-tree should stand, and a Pear tree where an Almond-tree ; being heartily angry with the Astrologer, caused all the Trees to be plucked up again, and laid them down, with some Earth about them, for next morning, the time chosen by himself. The news here-of came soon to the ears of the Astrologer, who presently told *Chah-Abas* of it : He forthwith sent for the Gardner, and with  
come

some indignation asked him, What had made him so bold as to pull up those Young Trees he had planted with his own hand; that the time had been so exactly taken for them; that so good an one would never be had again; and that so he had marred all. The rude Gardner, who had a Cup of *Chirras*-wine in his head, look't aside upon the Astrologer, and grumbling and swearing said to him these words; *Billah, Billah*, that must needs be an admirable point of time which thou hast taken for these Trees! unhappy Astrology! They were planted this day Noon, and this Evening they have been plucked up again. When *Chah-Abas* heard this, he fell a laughing, turned his back upon the Astrologer, and went away.

I shall here add two particulars, though hapned in the time of *Chah-Jehan*, because such things fall out often enough, and do withall give occasion to observe that ancient and barbarous custom, which makes the Kings of *India* Heirs of the goods of those that die in their service: The *first* was of *Neiknam-kan*, one of the most ancient Omrahs of the Court, and who for the space of 40 or 50 years, wherein he had always been employ'd in considerable offices, had heap'd up great store of gold and silver. This Lord seeing himself near his end, and thinking upon this unreasonable custom, which often renders the wife of a gret man, upon his

his decease, poor and miserable in an instant, and necessitates her to present a Petition begging some small pension for her subsistence and for that of her children, who are constrained to list themselves for common Souldiers under some Omrah; who, I say, considering this with himself, secretly distributed all his Treasure to indigent Knights and poor Widdows, filled his Trunks with old pieces of iron, old shoes, rags and bones, and locked and sealed them, telling every body that they were goods belonging to *Chah-Jehan* the King. These Trunks after his death were brought before *Chah-Jehan*, when he was in the Assembly, and by his command instantly opened in the presence of all the Omrahs, that saw all this fine stuff, which so provoked and discomposed *Chah-Jehan*, that he rose in great fury, and went away.

The *other* is only a piece of Gallantry. A rich *Banean*, or Heathen Merchant, being a great Vsurer (as most of them are) who had always been in employment, and in the pay of the King, came to die. Some years after his death, his Son did extremely importune the Widow, his Mother, to let him have some money. She finding him to be a prodigal and debauched Youth, gave him as little as she could. This young Fool, by the perswasion of others, like himself, made his complaints to *Chah-Jehan*,  
and

and was so silly, as to discover to him all the goods his Father had left, which amounted to two hundred thousand Rupies, or hundred thousand Crowns. *Chah-Jehan*, who soon got an itch for this treasure, sent for the Widow, and commanded her in the open Assembly to send him an hundred thousand Rupies, and to give fifty thousand to her Son, giving order at the same time to put her away. The old Woman, though surprised at this command, and perplexed enough, that she was so suddenly thrust out. without the liberty of speaking, yet lost not her judgment, but with a loud voice gave out, that she had something of moment to discover to his Majesty: Whereupon being brought in again, she said. *God save your Majesty; I find, that my Son hath some reason to demand of me the goods of his Father. as being of his and my flesh and blood, and therefore our Heir; but I would gladly know, what Kindred your Majesty is to my deceased Husband. to be his Heir.* When *Chah-Jehan* heard so plain a piece of rallery, and a discourse of Parentage of the King of the Indies with a She-Banian or Idolatrous she-Merchant. he could not hold laughing, and commanded she should be gone, and that nothing should be asked of her.

But to return, I shall not relate all the other considerable things that have hapned  
since

since the end of the War, that is, since 1660 unto my departure, which was above six years after; though doubtlesse that would tend much to the design I had in relating the other particulars, which is, to make known the Genius and temper of the *Mogols* and *Indians*. This I may do in another place: Here I shall only give an account of five or six particulars, which those that shall have read this Relation will doubtlesse be curious of.

The *first*, that though *Aureng-Zebe* made *Chah-Jehan* his Father to be kept in the Fortresse of *Agra* with all imaginable care and caution; yet notwithstanding he still left him in his old apartment with *Begum-Saheb*, his Eldest Daughter, his other Women, Singers, Dancers, Cooks, and others; nothing of that kind was wanting to him. There were also certain *Mullah's*, that were permitted to come and to read the *Alcoran* to him (for he was become very devout.) And when he thought fit, there were brought before him brave Horses, and tamed *Gazelles* (which is a kind of Goat) to make them fight with one another; as also divers sorts of Birds of prey, and several other rare Animals, to divert him as formerly. *Aureng-Zebe* himself used an art to overcome at last his fiercenesse and obstinacy, which he had hitherto kept, though a prisoner. And this was the effect of the obliging  
Letters,

Letters, full of respect and submission, which he often wrote to his Father, consulting him often as his Oracle, and expressing a thousand cares for him ; sending him also uncessantly some pretty present or other ; whereby *Chah-Jehan* was so much gained, that he also wrote very often to *Aureng-Zebe* touching the Government and State-affairs, and of his own accord sent him some of those Jewels, which before he had told him of, that Hammers were ready to beat them to powder the first time he should again ask for them. Besides, he consented that the Daughter of *Dara*, which he had so peremptorily denied, should be deliver'd to him ; and granted him at length that pardon and paternal blessing which he had so often desired without obtaining it. Yet, under all this, *Aureng-Zebe* did not always flatter him ; on the contrary he sometimes return'd sharp answers, when he met with strains in his Fathers Letters that were pregnant, or expressed something of his former height and authority. Of this we may judge by the Letter, which I know from a very good hand was once written to him by *Aureng-Zebe*, to this effect :

*Sir, You would have me indispensably follow those ancient customs, and make my self Heir to all those that are in my pay with the wonted rigour : An Omrah, and even*

*even a Merchant can no sooner die, and sometimes even before his death, but we seal up his Trunks. and seize on his goods, and make a strict inquiry into his Estate, imprisoning and ill treating the Officers of the House to discover to us all he hath, even to the least jewels I will believe that there is some policy in doing so, but it cannot be denied, that 'tis very rigorous, and sometimes very unjust; and to speak the very truth we may deserve well enough, that the same should befall us every day what hapned to you from your Neiknam kan, and from the Widdow of your rich Indian Merchant. Moreover (said he) it seems, I am by you reputed proud and haughty now I am King: As if you knew not by the experience of more than forty years of your reign, how heavy an Ornament a Crown is, and how many sad and restless nights it passeth through: as if I could forget that excellent passage of Mir-Timur, (commonly called Tambeilan) which is so seriously deliver'd to us by that Great Grandfather of ours, Ekbar, to the end that we might the more weigh the importance and value of it, and consider, whether we have cause to pride our selves so much in a Crown. You well know, that he said, that the same day when Timur took Bajazet, he made him come before him, and having fixed his eyes on him fell a laughing; at which Bajazet being  
highly*



*highly offended, fiercely said to him ; Laugh not at my Fortune, Timur ; know, that 'tis God that is the Dispenser of Kingdoms and Empires ; and that the same can befall you to morrow, that hath befallen me to day. Whereupon Timur made this serious and brave answer ; I know, as well as you, Bajazet, that 'tis God that distributeth Kingdoms and Empires ; I laugh not at your ill fortune, God forbid I should do so : But beholding your face, I smiled, and had this thought, That certainly these Kingdoms and Empires must in themselves be very little and contemptible things in the eyes of God, since he giveth them to persons so ill made as You and I both are ; a deformed one-eyed man, as you ; and a lame wretch, as my self. You require also, that abandoning all my other employments, which I believe very necessary for the establishment and happiness of this State, I should think on nothing but Conquests, and the enlargement of the Empire. I must confess that this is indeed the business of a great Monarch, and of a Soul truly Royal, and that I should not deserve to be of the Bloud of the Great Timur, if I were not of that mind, and had not such inclinations. Mean time, I think I sit not idle, and my Armies are not useless in the Kingdoms of Decan and Bengale : But we must also aver, that the greatest Conquerours are not*  
*always*

*always the greatest Kings; that we too often see a Barbarian making Conquests, and that those great Bodies of Conquests do ordinarily fall of themselves, and by their own weight. He is a great King, that knows to acquit himself worthily of that Great and August Employment and Charge of Kings, which is, to dispence Justice to their Subjects, &c*

The rest is not come to my hands.

The second is in regard of the *Emir-Iemla*. It were to injure this Great Man, to pass by with silence his deportment to *Aureng-Zebe* after the War, and the manner of ending his days. This Eminent person, after he had dispatched the affair of *Bengala* with *Sultan Sujah* (the second of these four Brothers) not like *Gionkan*. that infamous *Patan* with *Dara*; nor like the *Raja* of *Serenaguer* with *Soliman-Chekouh*; but like a Great Captain and dextrous Polititian, pursuing him as far as the Sea-side, and necessitating him to fly and to escape out of his hands; after, I say, he had done these things, he sent an Eunuch to *Aureng-Zebe*, intreating him, that he would give him leave to transport his Family to *Bengala*; that now that the War was at an end, and he broken with Age, he hoped he would grant him the advantage of ending his life in the company of his Wife and Children.

But

But *Aureng-Zebe* is too sharp sighted, not to pierce into the designs, of *Emir*. He seeth him triumphing over *Sujah*; he knows his great credit and reputation, and that he hath the esteem of a very wise, undertaking, valiant and rich man; and that the Kingdom of *Bengala* is not only the best of all *Indostan*, but strong of itself; and further, that this *Emir* is in the head of a well-disciplined Army, which both honors and fears him. Besides, he is not ignorant of his ambition, and foreseeeth well enough, that if he should have with him his Son, *Mahmet-Emir-kan*, he would aspire to the Crown, and at least take full possession of *Bengale*, if he should not be able to advance things further. At the same time he is also well aware, that there is danger in refusing him; and that he may possibly prove such a man, as in case of denial, may run into some dangerous extreme, as he had done in *Golkonda*. How then, think ye, did he carry himself in this conjuncture? He sends to him his Wife and Daughter, and all the Children of his Son? He maketh the *Emir* a *Mir-ul Omrah*, which is in that Empire the greatest degree of Honour that a Favorite can be raised to: And as to *Mahmet-Emir-kan*, he maketh him the *Great Bakchis*, which is a dignity and charge like that of our Great Master of the Horse, the second or third Office in the State,

State, but such an one as absolutely obligeth the possessor of it to be always at the Court. not suffering him, but very difficultly, to be absent from the Person of the King.

The *Emir* soon perceived, that *Aureng-Zebe* had skilfully put by the stroke, that it would be in vain the second time to ask of him his Son; that he could not do it without offending him; and that therefore the safest way would be, to rest contented with all the testimonies of friendship, and with all the Honors, together with the Government of *Bengala*; being in the mean time always upon his guard, and in such a posture, that since he could attempt nothing against *Aureng-Zebe*, *Aureng-Zebe* should not be able to attempt any thing against him.

Thus have we seen these two Great Men carry themselves to one another: And in this condition did affairs remain for almost a year; till *Aureng-Zebe* too well knowing that a great Captain cannot be long at rest, and that, if he be not employed in a Foreign War, he will at length raise a Domestick one; proposed to him to make War upon that rich and potent Raja of *Acham*, whose Territories are on the North of *Dake*, upon the Gulf of *Bengala*. The *Emir*, who in all appearance had already designed this same thing of himself, and who believed, that the Conquest of this Country would make way for his Immortal Honour, and be  
an

an occasion of carrying his Arms as far as *China*, declared himself ready for this Enterprise. He embarked at *Dake* with a puissant Army, upon a River, which comes from those parts ; upon which having gone about an hundred leagues North-Eastward, he arrived at a Castle called *Azo*, which the Raja of *Acham* had usurped from the Kingdom of *Bengalla*, and possessed for many years. He attacked this place, and took it by force in less than fifteen daies ; thence marching over land towards *Chamdara*, which is the Inlet into the Country of that Raja ; he entred into it after 26 daies journey, still North-ward : There a battel was fought, in which the Raja of *Acham* was worsted, and obliged to retreat to *Guerguon*, the *Metropolis* of his Kingdom, four miles distant from *Chamdara*. The *Emir* pursued him so close, that he gave him no time to fortifie himself in *Guerguon* : For he arrived in sight of that Town in five daies, which constrained the *Raja*, seeing the *Emir's* Army, to fly towards the Mountains of the Kingdom of *Lassa*, and to abandon *Guerguon*, which was pillaged, as had been *Chamdara*. They found there vast riches it being a great, very fair and Merchant-like Town, and where the Women are extraordinarily beautiful. Mean time, the season of the Rains came in sooner than usually ; and they being excessive in those

those parts, and over-flowing all the Country, except such Villages as stand on raised ground, the *Emir* was much embarrassed. For the *Raja* made his people of the Mountains come down from all parts thereabout, and to carry away all the provisions of the Field; whereby the *Emir's* Army (as rich as 'twas) before the end of the rains fell into great streights, without being able to go forward or backward. It could not advance, by reason of the Mountains very difficult to pass, and continually pester'd with great Rains; nor retreat, because of the like Rains and deep ways; the *Raja* also having caused the way to be digged up as far as to *Chamdara*: So that the *Emir* was forced to remain in that wretched condition during the whole time of the Rain; after which, when he found his Army distasted, tired out, and half starved, he was necessitated to give over the design he had of advancing, and to return the same way he was come. . But this retreat was made with so much pains, and so great inconveniencies, by reason of the dirt, the want of victuals, and the pursuit of the *Raja* falling on the Rear, that every body (but he) that had not known how to remedy the disorder of such a march, nor had the patience to be sometimes five or six hours at one passage to make the Souldiery get over it without confusion, would have utterly perish't, himself, Army, and all; yet he, notwithstanding

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withstanding all these difficulties and obstacles, made a shift to come back with great honour and vast riches. He design'd to return thither again the next year, and to pursue his undertaking, supposing that *Azo*, which he had fortified, and where he left a strong Garrison, would be able to hold out the rest of the year against the *Raja*. But he was no sooner arrived there, but Fluxes began to rage in his Army: Neither had himself a body of steel more than the rest; he fell sick, and died, whereby Fortune ended the just apprehensions of *Aureng-Zebe*. I say, the *Just* apprehensions; for there was none of those that knew this great man, and the state of the affairs of *Indostan*, who did not say; 'Tis this day, that *Aureng-Zebe* is King of *Bengala*. And himself could not forbear to express some such thing, for he publickly said to *Mahmet-Emirkan*; You have lost your Father, and I the greatest and the most dangerous Friend I had. Yet notwithstanding he comforted this Son, and withall assured him, that he would ever be a Father to him. And whereas 'twas thought, that he would at least cut off his Salary, and make inquisition into his Treasury, he confirmed him in his Office of *Bakehis*, augmented his pension to a thousand *Rupies* a moneth, and left him Heir of all the Estate of his Father, although the Custom of the Country empowred him to seize on all.

The

The *third* is concerning *Chah-hestkan*, whom *Aureng-Zebe* made first Governour of *Agra*, when he went out to the battel of *Kadjoue* against *Sultan-Sujah* ; and afterward, Governour and General of the Army in *Decan* ; and at last, after the death of *Emir-Jemla*, Governour and General of the Army in *Bengale*, together with the charge of *Mirul Omrah* which *Emir-Jemla* had possessed. This *Chah-hestkan* is he, whom in our History we have mention'd as Vncle to *Aureng-Zebe*, and one that hath so much contributed to his happiness by his eloquent and skilful pen, as well as by his intrigues and counsels. It would be injurious to his Renown also, to be silent of the important enterprise, which he undertook presently when he entred upon his Government ; and that the rather, because *Emir-Jemla*, whether out of policy, or for another cause, had no mind to tempt him ; as also, because the particularities, which I am going to relate, will shew not only the passed and present state of the Kingdoms of *Bengale* and *Rakan*, which hitherto hath not been well described to us by any ; but also some other things that are worth knowing.

To the end therefore that the importance of *Chah-hestkan's* attempt may be well understood, and a good Idea be had of what passeth about the Gulf of *Bengale*, we are to know, that these many years there have  
always



always been in the Kingdom of *Rakan* or *Moy* some Portuguesses, and with them a great number of their Christian Slaves, and other *Franguis*, gather'd from all parts. *That* was the refuge of the Run-aways from *Goa*, *Ceclon*, *Cochin*, *Malague*, and all those other places, which the *Portugueses* formerly held in the Indies; and they were such as had abandoned their Monasteries, men that had been twice or thrice Married, Murtherers : In a word, such as had deserved the Rope, were most welcome and most esteem'd there, leading in that Country a life that was very detestable, and altogether unworthy of Christians, insomuch that they impunely butchered and poyson'd one another, and assassinated their own Priests, who sometimes were not better than themselves. The King of *Rakan* in the apprehension he hath ever had of the *Mogol*, kept them for a guard of his Frontiers, in a Port-Town call'd *Chategon*. giving them Land. and liberty to live as they pleased. Their ordinary Trade was Robbery and Piracy. With some small and light Gallies they did nothing but coast about that Sea, and entring into all Rivers thereabout, and into the Channels and Arms of *Ganges*, and between all those Isles of the Lower *Bengale*, and often penetrating even so far as forty or fifty leagues up into the Country, surprised and carried away whole Towns, Assemblies, Markets, Feasts and Weddings of the poor  
Gentils,

Gentils, and others of that Country, making Women Slaves, great and small, with strange cruelty ; and burning all they could not carry away. And thence it is, that at present there are seen in the mouth of *Ganges* so many fine Isles quite deserted, which were formerly well peopled, and where no other Inhabitants are found but wild beasts, and especially Tygers.

This great number of Slaves, which thus they took from all quarters, behold what use they made of. They had boldness and impudence enough, to come and sell to that very Country the old people, which they knew not what to do with ; where it so fell out, that those who had escaped the danger by flight, and by hiding themselves in the Woods, labour'd to redeem to day their Fathers and Mothers, that had been taken yesterday, The rest they kept for their service, to make Rowers of them, and such Christians as they were themselves, - bringing them up to robbing and killing ; or else they sold them to the Portugueses of *Goa*, *Ceclan*, *St. Thomas*, and others ; and even to those that were remaining in *Bengala* at *Ogouli*, who were come thither to settle themselves there by the favour of *Jehan-Guyre*, the Grand-father of *Aureng-Zebe*, who suffered them there upon the account of Traffick, and of his having no aversion to Christians ; as also because they promised him to keep the Bay

Bay of *Bengale* clear from all *Pyrats*. And it was towards the Isle of *Galles*, near the Cape of *Palmes*, where this fine Trade was. These *Pyrats* lay there in wait at the passage for the *Portugueses*, who filled their Ships with them at a very easie rate ; this infamous Rabble impudently bragging, that they made more Christians in one year, than all the Missionaries of the Indies in ten ; which would be a strange way of enlarging Christianity.

These were the *Pyrats* that made *Chah-Jehan*, who was a more zealous Mahumetan than his Father *Jehan-Guyre*, to express at last his passion, not only against the Reverend Fathers the *Jesuites* ; Missionaries of *Agra*, in that he caused to be pulled down the best part of a very fair and large Church that had been built, as well as that of *Lahor*, by the favour of *Jehan-Guyre*, who, as I said, did not hate Christianity ; and upon which there stood a great Steeple with a great Bell in it, whose sound might be heard over all the Town ; not only, I say, against those *Jesuites*, but also against the Christians of *Ogouli* : For being impatient to see them connive at the *Pyrats*, to make the name of the *Franguis* formidable, and to fill their houses with Slaves that were his own Subjects, he wasted and utterly ruined them, after he had both with fair words and menaces drawn from them as much money  
as

as he could: And because they were indiscreetly obstinate in refusing what he demanded of them, he besieged them, and caused them all to be brought to *Agra*, even their very Children, their Priests and Fryers. This was a misery and a desolation not to be parallel'd; a kind of Babylonian transmigration. There they were all made Slaves. The handsom Women were shut up in the Seraglio; the old Women, and others, were distributed among divers *Omrahs*. The young Lads were circumcised, and made Pages; and men of age renounced for the most part their Faith, either terrified by the threatenings they heard daily, that they should be trampled upon by Elephants, or drawn away by fair promises. 'Tis true, that there were some of those Fryers, who persisted, and that the Missionaries of *Agra*, who notwithstanding all this unhappiness remained in their houses, found means afterwards, partly by friends, partly by money, to get many of them away, and to have them conveyed to *Goa*, and to other places belonging to the Portugueses.

They were also the same Pyrats, who some time before the desolation of *Ogouli*, offered to the Vice-Roy of *Goa* to put the whole Kingdom of *Rakan* into his hands for the King of *Portugal*; but he refused, they say, this offer, out of arrogance and jealousy, and would not send the succours,

cours, which for that end was demanded of him by a certain *Bastian Consalve*, who had made himself Head of those people, and was become so potent and considerable, that he married one of the Kings Daughters ; being unwilling that it should be said, that a man of so mean Extraction as this *Bastian* was, had done such a Masterpiece. But it may be said on this occasion, that this is not much to be wondred at, considering that the Portugueses in the *Indies* by such a conduct have divers times been faulty on the like occasions, in *Japan*, in *Pegu*, in *Ethiopia*, and other places ; not to mention, that by this way, and that perhaps by a just divine chastisement (as they all frankly confess themselves) they are become a prey to their Enemies, and fallen so low in the *Indies*, that I know not whether they will ever recover there ; whereas formerly, before they were corrupted by vice, and degenerated thorough pleasure, they made all others tremble in those parts ; forasmuch as then they were brave and generous men, zealous for the Christian Religion, considerable for gallant exploits and for riches ; all the *Indian-Kings* seeking their friend-ship.

Besides this, the same pyrats seized at that time on the Isle of *Sondiva*, an advantageous Post to command a part of the mouth of *Ganges* : In which Isle a certain *Augustin*

*tin* Fryer, a very famous man, acted the King for many years, having taken a course, God knows how, to rid himself of the Commander of that place.

Moreover, the same Robbers took *Sultan-Sujah* at *Daka*, to carry him away in their Galeasses to *Rakan*, as we related above, and found means to open his Coffers, and to rob him of good store of Jewels, which afterwards were secretly, and at a very cheap rate, sold in *Rakan*, most of them being fallen into the hands of people that had no skill in them, and afterwards into the hands of the *Hollanders*, and others, who knew how to buy them up quickly, making those fellows believe, that they were soft Diamonds, and that they would pay them according to the *degrees* of their hardness.

Lastly, they are they that for many years have given exercise to the Great *Mogol* in *Bengale*; having obliged him, there to keep always Garrisons every where upon the passes, and a great Militia, and a Fleet also of Galeasses to oppose their courses, and who, notwithstanding all this, have made shift to make strange devastations, and often to enter far into the Country, and to laugh at all the Souldiery of the *Mogols*; in regard they were become so bold, and so dextrous at their Weapons, and so skilful in piloting their Galeasses, that four or five of them stuck not to set upon fourteen or fifteen

teen *Mogolians*, which they also actually worsted, and took, or run aground. And upon these pyrats *Chah-Jehan* cast his eyes as soon as he came into *Bengale*, taking a resolution to deliver the Country of this plague of people, that had so long wasted it; and designing afterwards to pass on, and to attack the King of *Rakan*, according to the Order of *Aureng-Zebe*, who at any price had a mind to revenge the blood of *Sultan-Sujah*, and all his family, that had been so cruelly handled, and to teach that Barbarian how the Blood-Royal was to be regarded and esteemed on any occasion whatsoever. Behold now, with what dexterity *Chah-hestkan* carrieth on his design !

Knowing that 'tis impossible to pass any Cavalry by Land, no not so much as any Infantry, from *Bengale* into *Rakan*, because of the many channels and rivers upon the frontiers; and also that on the other side those pyrats of *Chatigon*, whom we just now were speaking of, would be powerful enough to hinder him from transporting them by Sea; he thought upon this experiment, *viz.* to engage the *Hollanders* in his design. He therefore sent a kind of Ambassador to *Batavia*, empowering him to treat upon certain conditions, with the General of that Company, joyntly to subdue the whole Kingdom of *Rakan*; as formerly *Chah-Abas* subdued that of *Ormuz*,  
in

in conjunction with the *English* The General of *Batavia* seeing the thing to be possible, and that it was a means, more and more to break the *Portugueses* in the *Indies*, and that it would turn to a very good account to the Company, dispatcht away two Men of War for *Bengale* to favour the transportation of the Mogolian Troops in spight of those pyrats. But observe what *Chah-hestkan* did before these Men of War arrived : He equipped a great number of Galeasses, and many large Vessels to transport the Army ; threatned the pyrats, utterly to spoil and ruine them ; acquainted them with the design of *Aureng-Zebe* upon *Rakan* ; that a potent Army of the Dutch was near ; that they should think on themselves and their families, if they were wise ; and, in a word, if they would abandon the service of the King of *Rakan*, and take that of *Aureng-Zebe*, he would procure very good conditions for them, distribute amongst them as much Land in *Bengale* as they desired, and pay them the double of what they had now.

'Tis doubtful, whether these menaces and promises made impression upon them, or whether it was not an accident that moved them ; they having about that time assassinated one of the chief Officers of the King of *Rakan*, and apprehending a punishment for that crime : However it be, they were caught, and they were one day



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day struck with such a panick terror, that they shipp'd themselves all at once in forty or fifty of their Galeasses, and wafted over to *Bengale* to *Chah hestkan*, and that with so much precipitation, that they hardly took time to embark their wives and children, and what else was most precious to them. *Chah-hestkan* received them with open arms, courted them exceedingly gave them very considerable pay, and, without letting them cool, made them, jointly with his whole Army, to attack and take the Isle of *Sondiva*, which was fallen into the hands of the King of *Rakan*; and thence to pass with all his Horse and Foot to *Chatigon*. About this time the two ~~Holland~~ *Holland*-Vessels arrived; but *Chah-hestkan*, who thought that henceforth it would be easie for him to compass his design, thanked them. I saw these Ships in *Bengale*, and their Commanders, who were but little contented with such thanks and liberalities of *Chah-hestkan*. As to the pirates, since now he holds them fast, and hopeless of ever returning to *Chatigon*, and hath no more need of them, he makes nothing of all those large promises he made them, and treats them not as he should, but as they deserve, leaving them whole moneths without pay, and not looking upon them otherwise than Traitors and infamous men, unfit to be trusted, after they have so vilely deserted him

him, whose Salt they had eaten so many years. After this manner did *Chah-hest-kan* put an end to this Rabble, which, as I said, have ruined and disposed all the lower *Bengale*. Time will shew whether he will be as happy in the remainder of his Enterprise against the King of *Rakan*.

The *fourth* particular is concerning the two Sons of *Aureng Zebe*, viz. *Sultan Mahmoud*, and *Sultan Mazum*. He still keeps the *first* of them in *Goualeer*, but (if one may believe the common report) without making him take the *Poust*, which is the ordinary drink of those that are put into that place. As to the *other*, though he hath always been a pattern of reservedness and moderation, yet one knows not, whether he was not too forward in making a party, when his Father was so extremely sick; or whether *Aureng-Zebe* have not upon other occasions perceived something, that might give him cause of jealousie; or whether he had not a mind to make an authentick proof of both his obedience and courage. However it be, one day he commanded him in an unconcerned manner, in a full Assembly of the *Orahs*, to go and kill a *Lyon*, that was come down the Mountains, and had made great havock and wast in the Country; and this he did without giving order to furnish him with those strong and large Nets, which they are wont to employ in this dangerous kind

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kind of hunting in a reall mood ; telling the great Hunting-Master, who presently called for those Nets, that when he was Prince, he did not look for such formalities. It was the good fortune of *Sultan Mazum*, that he prosper'd in this attempt, not loosing any more than two or three men, and some horses that were wounded, although, on the other hand, the matter went not off so pleasantly, the wounded *Lyon* having lept up to the head of the Sultan's Elephant. Since that time, *Aureng-Sebe* hath not been backward to express much affection to him ; he hath given him even the Government of *Decan*, though with so little power and treasure, that there is no great cause to apprehend any thing upon that account.

The *fifth* thing toucheth *Mohabet-kan*, the Governour of *Kaboul*, whom *Aureng-Sebe* took from his Government, and generously pardoned ; not willing as he said, to loose so brave a Captain, and that had stuck so close to his Benefactor *Chah-Jehan*. He made him even Governour of *Guzurate* in the place of *Jessem-saignue*, whom he sent to make War in *Decan*. It may very well be, that some considerable presents he made to *Rauchenara-Begum*, and a good number of excellent Persian Horse and Camels, wherewith he presented *Aureng-Sebe*, together with fifteen or sixteen thousand Rupies of Gold, did contribute to make his peace.

On this occasion of mentioning the Government of *Kaboul*, which borders upon the Kingdom of *Kandahar*, which is now in the hands of the *Persians*, I shall here briefly add some particulars, that serve to this History, and will still more discover that Country, and declare the Interests between *Indostan* and *Persia*, which no body, that I know of, hath explained hitherto.

*Kandahar*, that strong and important place, which is the Capital and the swaying City of this Noble and rich Kingdom of the same Name, hath in these latter Ages been the subject of grievous Wars between the Mogols and Persians, each of them pretending a right thereto. *Ekbar*, that great King of the Indies, took it by force from the Persians, and kept it during his life. And *Chah-Abas*, that famous King of *Persia*, retook it from *Jean-Guyre*, the Son of *Ekbar*. Afterwards it return'd to *Chah-Jehan*, Son of *John Guyre*, not by the Sword, but by the means of the Governour *Aly-Merdankan*, who surrendred it to him, and went over to live at his Court, apprehending the artifices of his Enemies, who had brought him into disfavour with the King of *Persia*, that sent for him to make him give an accompt, and to deliver up his Government. The same City was besieged and retaken afterwards by the Son of *Chah-Abbas*, and since that besieged twice again,  
yet

yet without being taken, by *Chah-Jehan*. The first time it was saved from being taken by the ill understanding and jealousy between the Persian Omrahs, that are pensioners of the *Great Mogol*, and the most powerful of his Court, as also by the respect they bear to their Natural King: For they all behaved themselves very effeminately in the Siege, and would not follow the *Raja Roup*, who had already planted his Standards upon the Wall on the side of the Mountain. The second time it was saved by the jealousy of *Aureng Zebe*, who would not fall into the breach of the Wall, that our *Franguis*, the *English*, *Portugueses*, *Germans*, and *French* had made by their Canon, though it was a large one; being unwilling to have it said, that in the time of *Dara*, who was in a manner the first mover of that Enterprise, and was then in the City of *Caboul* with his Father *Chah-Jehan*, the Fortress of *Kandahar* was taken. *Chah-Ichan*, some years before the late troubles, was also ready to besiege it the third time, had not *Emir-Iemla* diverted him from it, advising him to turn his Forces towards *Decan*, (as hath been said;) with whom *Aly merdankan* himself concurred, who was so earnest in his dissuading him from it, as to say to him these words, which I shall punctually relate, as having something extravagant in them.

*Your*

*Your Majesty will never take Kandahar, unless you had such a Traytor there as my self; except you were resolved never to bring a Persian into it, and to make the Bazars or Markets wholly free, that is, to lay no Impost on those that furnish the Army with provision.*

At length, *Aureng-Zebe*, like the others, had prepared himself in these latter years to besiege it also; whether it was that he was offended at the tart Letters, written to him by the King of *Persia*, or by reason of the affronts and ill treatment which he had offered to *Tarbiet-kan* his Ambassadour; that hearing of the King of *Persia's* death, he turn'd back, saying, (which yet is not very credible) that he would not meddle with a child, a new King, although *Chah-Soliman*, who hath succeeded his Father, is, in my opinion, about 25 years of age.

The *sixth* particular we purposed to speak of, concerns those that have faithfully served *Aureng-Zebe*. Those he hath almost all raised to great places. For first as we have already related, he made *Chah-hestkan*, his Vncle, Governour and General of the Army of *Decan*, and afterwards, Governour of *Bengale*. Next, he made *Mir-kan* Governour of *Kaboul*: Then *Kalilullah-kan*, of *Lahor*; and *Mirhaba*, of *Elubas*; and *Laskerkan*, of *Patna*. The Son of that *Allah Verdi kan* of *Sultan-Sujah*, he appointed

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pointed Governour of *Scimdy*; and *Fazel-kan*, who had considerably served him both by his counsels and dexterity, he made *Kane-saman*, that is. Great Steward of the House Royal: And *Danetchmend kan*, Governour of *Dehli*, with this particular grace and priviledge, that since he is perpetually employed in studies and forreign affairs, he so dispenseth with him for not coming twice a day (after the ancient custom) to wait on the King in the Assembly, as not to retrench any thing of his pension for his absence, as he doth to the other Omrahs, if they fail. He hath given to *Dianet-kan* the Government of *Kachmire* (alias *Cassimere*) that little, and in a manner inaccessible Kingdom, which *Ekbar* seized on by craft, that Earthly Paradise of the Indies; which hath its Histories written in its peculiar language; whereof I have an abridgment in the *Persian* Tongue, made by the command of *Iehan Guyre*, containing a large Catalogue of many very ancient Kings, that often were so powerful, that they subdued the *Indies* as far as *China*.

'Tis true, that *Aureng-Zebe* dismissed *Nejabat-kan*, who did very well in the two battels of *Samonguer* and *Kadjoue*; but then 'tis not fit at all, that a Subject should ever reproach his King, as he did, with the services done him

As to those infamous men, *Gionkan* and *Naser*, 'tis known that the former hath been  
recommenced

recompenced as he deserved; but the other no man knows what is become of him.

What concerns *Jessomseingue* and *Jesseingue*, there is something as to them that is intricate, which I shall endeavour to unfold. There is a certain Heathen revolted from the King of *Visapour*, who knew how to possess himself of many important Fortresses, and of some Sea-ports of that King. His name is *Seva-Gi*, that is, Lord *Seva*. He is a stout man, vigilant, bold, and undertaking in the highest degree, who gave *Chah-hestkan* more work and trouble in *Decan*, than the King of *Visapour* with all his forces, and all his *Raja's* joyned with him for their common defence: Insomuch that having designed to take away *Chah-hestkan* and his Treasures out of the midst of his Army, and of the Town *Aureng-Abad*, he carried on his design so far, that he had effected it, if he had not been discover'd a little too soon; for one night, accompanied with a number of resolute fellows he hath about him, he was got into the very apartment of *Chah-hestkan*, where his Son, who was forward in the defence, was killed, and himself grievously wounded; *Seva-Gi* in the mean time getting away as well as he came: Who for all this was so far from being daunted, that he undertook another very bold and very dangerous enterprise, which succeeded much better. He took two or three



three thousand chosen men of his Army, with whom he took the field without noise, spreading a report by the way, that it was a *Raja* going to the Court. When he was near *Suratte*, that famous and rich Port of the Indies, instead of marching further (as he made the Great Provost of that Country, whom he met, believe) he fell into that Town, where he staid about three daies, cutting off the arms and legs of the Inhabitants, to make them confess where were the Treasures ; searching, digging, and loading away, or burning what he could not carry with him. Which done, he returned, none opposing his return, loaden with millions of gold, silver, pearls, silken stuffs, fine linnen, and other rich Merchandise. *Jessomseingue* was suspected to have had since intelligence with this *Seva-Gi*, which was the cause that *Aureng-Zebe* called him away from *Decan*; but he, instead of going to *Dehli*, went to his own Territory.

I forgot to mention, that in the plunder of *Suratte*, that Ring-leader *Seva Gi*, like a Saint, had so much respect to the House of the Reverend Father *Ambrose*, a missionary Capucian, that he gave order it should not be plunder'd ; because, said he, I know that the Fathers *Franguis* are good men. He had also regard to the house of the deceased *De Lale*, because he understood  
that

that he had been Great Almoner. He also consider'd the houses of the *English*, and *Dutch*, not from devotion, as he did the former, but because they were in a good posture of defence; especially the *English*, who having had time to send for assistance from some of their ships that lay near the Town, behaved themselves gloriantly, and saved, besides their own, several other houses near them. But a certain Jew of *Constantinople*, who had brought Rubies of a very great value to sell them to *Aureng-Zebe*, carried away the Bell from all, by saving himself from the hands of *Seva-Gi*; for, rather than to confess that he had any Jewels, he was brought thrice upon his knees, and the knife held up to cut his throat: But it became none save a Jew, hardned in avarice, to escape in such a manner.

Touching *Jesseingue*, King *Aureng-Zebe* made him content to go General of the Army in *Decan*, sending *Sultan Mazum* with him, though without any power. He presently and vigorously besieged the principal Fortress of *Seva-Gi*, and knowing more than all the rest in matter of Negotiation and Treaty, he so order'd the business, that *Seva Gi* surrendred before it came to extremity; and then he drew him to *Aureng-Zebe's* party against *Visapour*, King *Aureng-Zebe* declaring him a Raja, taking him under his protection, and giving the

pens.on

pension of a very considerable *Omrah* to his Son. Some time after, *Aureng-Zebe* designing to make War against *Persia*, wrote to *Seva-Gi* such obliging Letters touching his generosity, ability, and conduct, that he made him resolve, upon the faith of *Jesseingue*, to come to him to *Dehli*. There a kinswoman of *Aureng-Zebe*, the wife of *Chah-hestkan* (who was then at the Court) by the influence she had upon the spirit of *Aureng-Zebe*, perswaded him to arrest him that had murder'd her Son, wounded her Husband, and sacked *Suratte* : So that one evening *Seva-Gi* saw his Pavillons beset with three or four *Omrachs* : but he made shift to get away in the night. This escape made a great noise at Court, every one accusing the Eldest Son of the Raja *Jesseingue* to have assisted him in it. *Jesseingue*, who presently had news that *Aureng-Zebe* was very angry with him and his Son, and was advised no more to go to the Court, was day and night upon his guard, apprehending least *Aureng-Zebe* should take this for a pretence to fall upon his Lands, and possess himself of them. Whereupon he also soon left *Decan* to secure his Estate; but when he was at *Brampour*, he died. Yet notwithstanding *Aureng-Zebe* was so far from expressing any coldness or resentment to the Son of *Jesseingue*, that he sent to condole with him for the death of his Father, and  
continued

continued to him his pension; which confirms what many say, that it was by the consent of *Aureng-Zebe* himself, that *Seva-Gi* escaped, forasmuch as he could retain him no longer at the Court, because all the women there had too great a spleen against him, and looked upon him as a man that had embroiled his hands in the blood of his kinsmen.

But to return to *Decan*, we are to consider, that that is a Kingdom, which these forty years hath constantly been the Theater of War, and upon the score whereof the *Mogol* hath much to do with the Kings of *Golkonda*, and of *Visapour*, and divers little Soverains; which is not to be understood, unless it be known, what considerable things have passed in those parts, and the condition of the Princes that govern them.

All this great Penninsule of *Indostan*, cutting it from the Bay of *Cambaja* unto that of *Bengale* near *Iaganrate*, and passing thence to Cape *Comori*, was scarce two hundred years since entirely (some montanous parts excepted) under the Dominion of one only Prince, who consequently was a very great and very potent Monarch: But now it is divided among many different Soverains, that are also of different Religions. The cause of this division was, that the King *Ram-ras*, the last of those that have possessed this mighty State entirely, did imprudently

dently raise three Slaves *Gurgis* he had about him too high, so as to make them all three Governors of places: The *first*, of the greatest part of those Countries, which at present are possessed by the *Mogol* in *Decan* about *Daulet Abad*, from *Bider*, *Paranda*, *Suratte*, unto *Narbadar*: The *second*, of all the other Lands, now comprehended under the Kingdom of *Visapour*; And the *third*, of all that is contained under the Kingdom of *Golkonda*. These three Slaves grew very rich, and found themselves supported by a good number of the *Mogols*, that were in the service of *Ramras*, because they were all three *Mahumetans*, of the Sect *Chyas*, like the *Per-ians*. And at length they all revolted together with one accord, killed King *Ramras*, and returned to their Government, each taking upon him the Title of *Chah* or King. The issue of *Ramras* not finding themselves strong enough for them, were content to keep themselves in a corner, *viz.* in that Country which is commonly called *Karnatek*, in our Maps *Bisnaguer*, where they are still *Rajas* to this very day. All the rest of the State was also at the same time divided into all those *Raja's* *Naiques*, and petty Kings, such as we see there. These three Slaves and their Posterity have alwaies defended themselves very well in their Kingdoms, whilst they kept a good mutual correspondence and assisted  
one

one another in their grievous wars against the Mogols. But when they once came to think, every one to defend their Lands a part, they soon found the effects of their division. For the *Mogol* so well knew to take his time upon that occasion (which is now about thirty five or forty years since) that he possessed himself within a little time of all the country of *Nejam Chah*. or King *Nejam*, the fifth or sixth of the Family, of the first Slave. and at last took him prisoner in *Daulet-Abad*; the Capital where he dyed.

After that time, the Kings of *Golkonda* have maintained themselves well enough; not as if they could compare with the power of the *Mogol*, but because the *Mogol* hath alwayes been imployed against the two others; from whom he was to take *Amber*, *Paranda*, *Bider*, and some other places, before he could conveniently march towards *Golkonda*. And because they have alwayes been so politick, being very opulent, as to furnish underhand the King of *Visapour* with mony, and thereby to help him to maintain a war against the *Mogol*: Besides that they ever have a considerable Army on foot, which is alwayes ready, and never fails to take the field, and to approach to the frontiers at the time, when there is news, that that of the *Mogol* marches against *Visapour*; to let the *Mogol* see, not only that they are alwayes ready to defend

fend themselves, but also that they could easily assist the King of *Visapour*, in case he should be reduced to any extremity. Next which is very considerable they know also how to convey money under hand to the Chieftains of the Mogolian Army; who thereupon advise the Court, that it is more to purpose, to attack *Visapour*, as being nearer to *Daulet-Abad*. Further they send every year very considerable Presents to the Great *Mogol*, by way of Tribute; which consist partly in some rare manufactures of the Country; partly in Elephants which they send for from *Pegu*, *Siam*, and *Ceylan*; partly in fair ready money. Lastly the *Mogol* considers that Kingdom as his own, not onely because he looks upon the King thereof as his Tributary, but chiefly since that agreement heretofore spoken of, which the present King made with *Aureng Zebe*, when he besieged *Golkonda*: and there being also no place able to resist, even from *Daulet-Abad* unto *Golkonda*, he judgeth, that when he shall think fit to push for it, he may take in the whole Kingdom in one Campaign; which, in my opinion, he would certainly have done, if he did not apprehend, least sending his Forces towards *Golkonda*, the King of *Visapour* should enter into *Decan*; as, no doubt, he would do, knowing it to be very important to his conservation, that that Kingdom may always subsist as now it is.

From

From all which, something may be understood of the interests and government of the King of *Golkonda* with the *Mogol*, and what way he taketh to support himself against him. Yet notwithstanding all this, I find this state much shaken, in regard that the King that now is, since that unhappy affair of *Aureng-Zebe* and *Emir Jemla*, seems to have lost heart, and as 'twere abandoned the reins of the Kingdom, not daring any more to go forth of this Fortress of *Golkonda*, nor so much as appear in publick to give audience to his people, and to render Justice according to the custom of the Country : Which discomposeth things very much, and occasions the *Grandees* to tyrannize over the meaner sort of people, and to loose even their respect to the King, often slighting his commands, and considering him no more than a Woman ; and the people, weary of the injustice and ill treatment, breathing after nothing but *Aureng-Zebe*. 'Tis easie to judge of the streights this poor King is in, by four or five particulars I am about to relate.

The first, that A. 1667, when I was at *Golkonda*, King *Aureng-Zebe* having sent an Ambassador Extraordinary to declare War to that King, unless he would furnish him with 10000 Horse against *Visapour*, he did extraordinary honor, and give excessive presents to that Ambassador, as well for him in particular,



particular. as for *Aureng-Zebe*, and made an agreement with him, to send him, not 10000 Horse, but as much money as is necessary to maintain so many ; which was all that *Aureng-Zebe* looked for.

The second is, that *Aureng-Zebe's* Ambassador in Ordinary, that is constantly at *Golkonda*, commands, threatens, striketh, gives Pass-ports, and saith and doth whatsoever he will, no man daring with the least word to cross him.

The third is, that *Mehammet-Emirkanly* the Son of *Emir-Jemla*, though he be no more than a simple Omrah of *Aureng-Zebe*, is yet so much respected through that whole Kingdom, and especially in *Maslipatan*, that the *Taptapa*, his Commissioner, is as 'twere Master thereof, buying and selling, bringing in and sending abroad his Merchant-ships, no body daring to contradict him in any thing, nor to demand any Customs. So great was once the power of *Emir-Jemla* his Father in this Kingdom, which time hath not yet been able to root out.

The fourth is, that the *Hollanders* scruple not to threaten him sometimes, to lay an Embargo upon all the Merchant-ships of the Country that are in that Port, and not to let them go out, until their demands be granted ; as also to put in protestations against him ; which I have seen actually done, upon the accompt of an English Vessel.  
which

which they had a mind to take by force in the Port of *Maslipatan* it self, the Governour having hindred it, by arming the whole Town against them, and threatning to put fire to their Factory, and to put them all to death.

A fifth is, that the *Portugueses*, as poor, and miserable. and decayed they are in the Indies. yet stick not to threaten that King also with War, and that they will come and sack *Maslipatan*, and all that Coast, if he will not render them that place of *St. Thomas*, which, some years ago, they chose to put into his hands, rather than to be constrained to yield it up to the *Dutch*.

Yet for all this, I have been informed in *Golkonda* by very intelligent persons. that this King is a Prince of very great judgment, and that whatever he so does and suffers, is only in policy, to the end to provoke nobody, and principally to remove all suspicion from *Aureng-Zebe*, and to give him to understand, that he hath in a manner no share any more in the Kingdom: But that in the mean time a Son of his, that is kept hid, grows up, the Father watching for a fit time to declare him King, and so to laugh at the agreement made with *Aureng-Zebe*. Of this, time will shew us more; in the mean time let us consider somewhat of the interests of *Visapour*.

The Kingdom of *Visapour* hath also not been wanting to support it self; though the  
Mogol

*Mogol* do almost continually make war against it ; not so much as if he of *Visapour* were able to bid head to the *Mogolian* forces but because there is never any great effort used against him. For it is not very frequent there, no more than 'tis elsewhere for Generals of Armies to desire the end of a war ; there being nothing so charming, as to be in the head of an Army, commanding like little Kings, remote from the Court. It is also grown to a Proverb, that *Decan* is the Bread and Life of the Souldiers of *Indostan*. Besides, the Country of *Visapour* is on the side of the *Mogols* Dominions of a very difficult access, upon the account of the scarcity of good waters, forrage, and victuals ; and because *Visapour*, the capital City, is very strong, and scituate in a dry and steril Country, there being almost no good water but in the Town. And lastly, because there are many Fortresses in that Country, seated on hills hard to climb.

Yet notwithstanding all this, that State is much shaken, if considering that the *Mogol* hath taken *Paranda*, the key, as 'twere, of that Kingdom ; as also that fair and strong Town *Bider*, and some other very important places : But principally because the last King of *Visapour* died without Heirs Males, and he that now calls himself King is a Youth, whom the Queen, Sister of the King of *Golkonda*, hath raised, and taken for her Son ;

Son ; (a favour for which he hath made an ill return, having shew'd no esteem for this Queen after her return from *Merca*, under the pretext of some ill demeanour in her on a Dutch Vessel that carried her to *Moka* :) Lastly, because that in the disorders of that Kingdom, the Heathen Rebel, *Seva-Gi*, above discoursed of, found means to seize on many strong holds, mostly seated on steep Mountains, where he now acteth the King, laughing at the *Visapour* and the *Mogol*, and ravaging the Country every where, from *Suratte* even to the gates of *Goa*. This notwithstanding, if he wrongs *Visapour* one way, he helps to support it another, forasmuch as he is resolutely bent against the *Mogol* preparing always some ambush, and cutting so much work for his Army, that there is no discourse, no apprehension but of *Seva-Gi*; insomuch that he hath come and sacked *Suratte*, and pillaged the Isle of *Burdes*, which belongs to the *Portugueses*, and is near the Gates of *Goa*.

The seventh particular, which I learn'd at *Golkonda*, when I was come away from *Dehli*, is the death of *Chah-Jehan*; and that *Aureng-Zebe* had been exceedingly affected therewith, having discover'd all the marks of grief, that a Son can express for the loss of his Father : That at the very hour of receiving that news, he went towards *Agra* ;  
that

that *Begum Sahib* caused the Mosque, and a certain place, where he was at first to stop before he entered the Fortress, to be hung with richly embroider'd Tapisseries: That at his entering into the Seraglio, she presented him with a great Golden Bason, wherein were all her Jewels, and all those of *Chah-Jehan*; and in short, that she knew to receive him with so much magnificence, and to entertain him with that dexterity, and craft, that she obtained his pardon, gain'd his favour, and grew very confident with him.

To conclude, I doubt not, but most of those, who shall have read my History, will judge the wayes, taken by *Aureng-Zebe*, for getting the Empire, very violent and horrid. I pretend not at all to plead for him, but desire only, that before he be altogether condemned, reflexion be made on that unhappy custome of this State, which leaving the succession of the Crown undecided, for want of good Laws, settling it, as amongst us, upon the eldest Son, exposeth it to the Conquest of the strongest, and the most fortunate, subjecting at the same time all the Princes born in the Royal Family, by the condition of their birth, to the cruel necessity either to overcome, or to reign by destroying all the rest, for the assurance of their power and life, or to perish themselves, for the security of that of others: For I am apt  
to

to believe, that upon this consideration the Reader will not find *Aureng-Zebe's* conduct so strange as at first it appear'd. However I am perswaded, that those who shall a little weigh this whole History, will not take *Aureng-Zebe* for a Barbarian, but for a great and rare Genius, a great States man, and a Great King.

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*A Letter to the Lord COLBERT,  
of the Extent of Indostan; the  
Circulation of Gold and Sil-  
ver, coming at length to be  
swallow'd up, there, as in an  
Abyss ; the Riches, Forces,  
Justice, and the principal cause  
of the decay of the States of  
Asia*

*My Lord,*

**S**INCE it is the custome of *Asia*, never to ap-  
proach Great Persons with empty hands,  
when I had the honour to kiss the Vest of  
the Great *Mogol Aureng-Zebe*, I presented  
him with eight *Roupies*\* as an

\* A *Roupy* is  
about half a  
Crown.

expression of respect ; and the  
Illustrious *Fazel-kan*, the prime  
Minister of State, and he that  
was to establish my pension as Physician,  
with a case of knives garnish'd with Amber.  
*My Lord*, though I intend not to introduce  
new customs in *France*, yet I cannot forget  
this upon my return from those parts ; being  
perswaded, that I ought not to appear before  
the



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the *King*, for whom I have far deeper Veneration than for *Aureng-Zebe*, nor before *You, My Lord*, for whom I have a much higher esteem than for *Fazel-kan*, without some little present to both, which is rare, at least for it's Novelty, though it be not so upon the account of the presenting hand. The revolution of *Indostan* by reason of it's extraordinary Occurrences and events hath to me seemed worthy of the Greatness of our Monarch, and this discourse, for the quality of the matters therein contained, suitable to the rank you hold in his Counsels ; to that conduct, which at my return appear'd to me so admirable in the Order, which I found settled in so many things, that I thought incapable of it ; and to the passion, you entertain to make it known to the ends of the earth, what a Monarch we have, and that the *French* are fit to undertake and with honour to atchieve whatsoever you shall have designed for their honour and advantage.

'Tis in the *Indies, My Lord*, (whence I am lately return'd after twelve years absence) where I learn'd the felicity of *France*, and how much this kingdom is obliged to your cares ; and where your Name is so diffused and so well known. This were a fair Theme for me to enlarge upon ; but my design being no other than to discourse of things *New*, I must forbear to speak of those that are already so notorious to all the world.

I shall doubtless please you better, by endeavouring to give you some *Idea* of the state of the *Indies*, which I have engaged my self to give you an account of.

*My Lord*, you may have seen before this by the Maps of *Asia*, how great every way is the extent of the Empire of the Great *Mogol*, which is commonly call'd *India*, or *Indostan*. I have not measur'd it Mathematically; but to speak of it according to the ordinary journeys of the Country, after the rate of three whole Months March, traversing from the frontiers of the Kingdom of *Golkonda*, as far as beyond *Kazni* near *Kandahar* which is the first Town of *Persia*, I cannot perswade my self otherwise, but that it is at least five times as far as from *Paris* to *Lyons*, that is, about five hundred common leagues.

Next, you may please to take notice, that of that vast extent of Land there are large Countries that are very fertile, and some of them to that degree (for example, that whole great kingdom of *Bengale*) that they exceed those of *Egypt*, not only upon the account of the abundance of rice, corn, and all other things necessary for life, but also upon the score of all those commodities so considerable, which *Egypt* is destitute of, as silks. cottons, indigo, and so many others, sufficiently related by Authors.

Moreover, that, of these same countries there are many that are well enough peopled  
and

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and cultivated, and where Trades-men, though naturally very lazy there, are not wanting, either from necessity or other causes, to apply themselves to work, as to Tapisseries, Embroideries, cloth of gold and silver, and to all those kinds of silk and cotton manufactures, that are used in the country, or transported to other parts.

You may further observe, How that gold and silver circulating as 'twere upon the earth, comes at last in part to be swallow'd up in this *Indostan*. For of that which comes out of *America*, and is dispers'd through the several kingdoms of our *Europe*, we know, that one part is carried into *Turky* many ways, for the commodities drawn thence; and that another part is conveyed into *Persia* by the way of *Smyrna*, for the silks afforded there: That all *Turky* generally needs *Coffe*, which comes out of *Hyeman* or *Happy Arabia*, and is the common drink of the *Turks*: That the same *Turky* as well as *Hyeman* and *Persia* cannot be without the commodities of *India*; and that thus all those countries are obliged to carry to *Moka* over the red-sea, near *Babelmandet*; and to *Bassora* the utmost part of the *Persian-gulf*; and to *Bandar-abbassi*, or *Gomeron* near to *Ormus*, a part of that gold and silver, that had been brought into their country, to be thence transported in *Indostan*, in vessels, that yearly, in the season of the

he *Mounsons*, come purposely to those three famous ports : That on the other hand, all those ships of *India*, whether they be *Indian* ones, or *Dutch*, or *English*, or *Portuguese*, that every year transport *Marchandise* out of *Indostan* to *Pegu*, *Tanasseer*, *Siam*, *Ceilan*, *Achem*, *Macasser*, the *Maldives*, *Mosambic*, and other places, bring back also much gold and silver from all those countries, which meets with the same destiny, that the other doth : That of that quantity of gold and silver which the *Hollanders* draw from *Japan* (which is stored with *Mines*) a part also comes to be at length discharged in this *Indostan* ; And that lastly what is carried thither directly by sea, whether from *Portugal*, *England*, or *France*, seldom comes back from thence but in *Marchandise*, the rest remaining there, is the former.

I very well know, that it may be said, that this *Indostan* needs copper, cloves, nutmegs, cinnamon, elephants, and sundry other things, which the *Hollanders* carry thither from *Japan*, the *Molucques*, *Ceilan*, and *Europe* ; it is also that it hath occasion for *Lead*, which in part it is furnish'd with out of *England* ; likewise for *Scarlet*, which it hath from *France* ; Moreover, that it stands in need of a good number of *Horses*, it being certain, that from the side of *Usbec* it receives yearly more than 2500. That out of *Persia* also  
it

it is furnish'd with abundance of the same ; as also out of *Ethiopia*, *Arabia*, the ports of *Moka*, *Bassora*. and *Bander-abbasy* : Besides that it needs that store of fresh fruit which comes thither from *Samarkand*, *Bal-bocara*, and *Persia*, as melons, apples, pears, and grapes, that are spent at *Dehli*, and bought at great rates almost all the Winter long ; as well as dry fruit, which are had there all the year long, and come from the same countries, as almonds, pistaches, nuts, prunes, abricots, raisins and the like : And that lastly, it wants those little sea-cockles of the *Maldives*, which serve for common Coyn in *Bengala*, and in some o-ther places ; as also amber-greece, carried thither from the said *Maldives* and *Mosambic*, Rhinoceros-horns elephants-teeth, musk, china-dishes, pearls of *Baharen*, and *Tutu-coury* near *Ceilan* ; and, I know not, of how many other things of this kind.

But all this makes not the gold and silver to go out of that Empire, because the Marchants at their return freight their ships with the commodities of the countrey, finding a better account by so doing, than if they should bring back money, so that that hinders not, but that *Indostan* proves, as we have said, a kind of abyss for a great part of the gold and silver of the world, which finds many ways to enter there, and almost none to issue thence.

In a word, you may take notice, that this *Great Mogol* makes himself heir of the *Om-râhs* or Lords, and of the *Manseb-dars*, or petty Lords, that are in his pay ; and (which is of very great consequence) that all the lands of that Empire are his propriety, excepting some houses and gardens, which he giveth leave to his subjects to sell, divide, or buy amongst them, as they shall think fit.

These are the things, which sufficiently show, *both* that there must needs be a very great store of gold and silver in *Indostan*, though there be no mines ; *and* also that the *Great Mogol*, the Sovereign of the same, at least, of the best part of it, hath immense revenues and riches.

But on the other hand, there are also many things to be observed, which are a poise to these riches. The *first*, that among those vast tracts of land there is much, which is nothing but sand and steril mountains, little till'd or peopled : That even of those, that would be fertile, there is much, that is not used for want of workmen, some of which have perish'd by the too evil treatment of the Governours, who often take from them their necessary lively-hood, and sometimes their very children whom they make slaves when they are not able, or are unwilling to pay : Others have abandoned the field for the same reason, & desponding out of the consideration that they labour'd only for others, have  
cast

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cast themselves into towns or into armies to serve there for porters, or waiting men, and many have fled to the lands of the *Rajas*, because there they found less tyranny, and more kindness.

The *second* is, That in this same extent of countrey there are sundry Nations. which the *Mogol* is not full Master of, most of them retaining yet their particuler Sovereigns and Lords, that obey him not, nor pay him tribute but from constraint; many, that doe little; some that do nothing at all; and some also, that receive tribute from him, as we shall see anon. Such are those petty sovereigns, that are seated on the Frontiers of *Persia*, who almost never pay him any thing, no more than they doe to the King of *Persia*: as also the *Balouches*, and *Afgans*, and other Mountineers, of whom also the greatest part pay him but a small matter, and even care but very little for him: witness the affront they did him, when they stopp'd his whole army by cutting off the water, which they kept back within the mountains, when he passed from *Atek* on the river *Indus* to *Caboul* to lay siege to *Kandahar*; not suffering the water to run down into the fields, where was the high way, till they had received presents, although they asked them by way of Alms. Such are also the *Patans*, a Mahumetan people, issued from the side of the river *Ganges* towards *Bengate*; who

who before the invasion of the *Mogols* in *India* had taken their time to make themselves potent in many places, and chiefly at *Dehli*, and to render many *Rajas* thereabout their tributaries. These *Patans* are fierce and warlike, and even the meanest of them, though they be waiting men and porters, are still of a very high spirit, being often heard to say by way of swearing; *Let me never be King of Dehli, if it be not so*: A people that despise the *Indians*, heathen, and *Mogols*, and mortally hate the last, still remembering what they were formerly, before they were by them driven away from their large principalities, & constrained to retire hither and thither, far from *Dehli* and *Ayra*, into the mountains, where now they are settled, and where some of them have made themselves petty Sovereigns, like *Rajas*, but of small strength.

Such an one also is the King of *Visapour*, who pays to the *Mogol* nothing, and is always in war with him; maintaining himself in this countrey, partly by his own forces, partly because he is very remote from *Ayra* and *Dehli*, the ordinary places of Residence of the Great *Mogol*; partly also because his capital City *Visapour* is strong and of difficult access to an Army, by reason of the ill waters and the want of forrage on the way; and partly because many *Rajas* joyn with him for their common defence, as did the famous



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famous *Seva-gi* who not long since came pillaging and burning that rich sea-port, *Suratte*, and who sometimes will pay little or no Tribute.

Such is likewise that potent and rich King of *Golkonda*, who under hand gives money to the King of *Visapour*, and hath always an Army ready on the Frontiers for his own defence and for the assistance of *Visapour*, in case he find him too much pressed.

Of the like sort are more than an hundred *Rajas*, or considerable Heathen Sovereigns, dispersed through the whole Empire, some near to, others remote from *Agra* and *Dehli*: amongst whom there are about fifteen or sixteen that are very rich and puissant; such as is *Rana* (who formerly was, as 'twere, Emperour of the *Rajas*; and who is said to be of the progeny of King *Porus*;) *Jesseinguaë* and *Jessmseinguaë*, which are so great and powerful, that if they three alone should combine, they would hold him tack; each of them being able in a very short time to raise and bring into the field Twenty five thousand Horse, better troops than the Mogols. These Cavaliers are called *Ragipouts* or the children of *Rajas*. They are men, who, as I have elsewhere said, carry swords from father to son, and to whom the *Rajas* allot land, on condition to be always ready to appear on horseback, when the *Raja* commands.

They

They can endure much hardship, and they want nothing to make them good souldiers, but good order and discipline.

The *Third* thing to be noted is, that the *Mogol* is Mahumetan, not of the sect called *Chias*, who follow *Aly* and his off spring, (such as the *Persians* are, and consequently the greatest part of his Court;) but of that, which follows *Osman*, and thence are called *Osmanlys*. such as the *Turks* are. Besides, that he is a stranger, being of the Race of *Tamerlan*, who was the head of those *Mogols*, that about the year 1401, overran *India*, where they made themselves Masters: so that he is in a countrey, almost all hostile; and that the more, because not only for one *Mogol*, but in general for one *Mahumetan* there are hundreds of Gentiles or Heathen; which obligeth him, constantly to enteriain (for his defence among so many Domes'ick and Potent enemies, and against the *Persians* and *Vsbecks*, his neighbours) very great Armies, whether in time of peace or war, as well about his Person as in the field; as well of the people of the Countrey, (*Rajas* and *Patans*,) as chiefly *Mogolians*, or at least esteem'd such because they are white, and Mahumetans; which sufficeth at present; his Court being no more now as 'twas at first, consisting altogether of true *Mogols*; but a mixture of all sorts of strangers, *Vsbecs*, *Persians*,  
ans,

*ans*, *Arabians*, and *Turks*, or their children; but with this distinction, that the children of the third or fourth generation, and that have taken the brown colour and the soft humour of the Countrey, are not so much esteem'd as the new comers; being also seldom raised to publick Offices; but counting themselves happy, if they may serve as simple Horsemen or on Foot

Of these Armies I am now going to give you some description, that thereby knowing the great expences, which the Grand *Mogol* is obliged to be at, you may the better Judge of his true riches; let us first take a view of the Field Militia, he is necessitated to maintain.

The chief thereof are the *Rajas*, such as *Jesseingua*, *Jessomseingua*, and many others, to whom he allows very great pensions to have them always ready with a certain number of *Ragipouts*, esteeming them like *Omrahs* that is, like other stranger and Mahumetan Lords; both in the Army, that is always about his person, and in those also, that are in the field. These *Rajas* are generally obliged to the same things, that the *Omrahs* are, even to the point of keeping guard; yet with this distinction, that they keep not the guard within the fortress, as those, but without, under their tents; they not liking to be shut up twenty four hours in a fortress, nor so much as ever to go thither but

but well attended with men resolute to be cut in pieces for their service ; as hath appeared, when they have been ill dealt withall.

The *Mogol* is obliged to keep these *Rajas* in his service for sundry reasons. The *first*, because the Militia of the *Rajas* is very good (as was said above.) and because there are *Rajas*, (as was intimated also) one of whom can bring into the field above 25000 men. The *second*, the better to bridle the other *Rajas*, and to seduce them to reason, when they cantonize, or when they refuse to pay tribute, or when out of fear or other cause they will not go out of their Countrey to the Army, when the *Mogol* requireth it. The *third*, the better to nourish jealousies and keenness amongst them, by favouring and caressing the one more than the other, which is done to that degree, that they proceed to fight with one another very frequently.

The *fourth*, to employ them against the *Persians*, or against his own *Omrahs* and Governours, in case any of them should rise.

The *fifth*, to employ them against the King of *Golkonda*, when he refuseth to pay his tribute, or when he will defend the King of *Visapour*, or some *Rajas* his neighbours, which the *Mogol* hath a mind to rattle, or to make his tributaries ; the *Mogol* in those cases not daring to trust his *Omrahs* overmuch, who most are *Persians*, and not of the same Religion

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Religion with him, but *Chias*, like the Kings of *Persia* and *Golkonda*.

The *sixth*, and the most considerable of all, is, to employ them against the *Persians* upon occasion; not daring then also to confide in his *Omrahs*, who for the greatest part, as was just now said, are *Persians*, and consequently have no stomach to fight against their natural King; and the less, because they believe him to be their *Imam*, their *Caliph* or high Priest, descended from *Aly*, and against whom therefore they believe they cannot make war without a crime or a great sin.

The *Mogol* is farther obliged to entertain some *Patans* for the same, or somewhat like reasons, that he doth the *Rajas*.

At last he must entertain that stranger Militia of the *Mogols*, that we have taken notice of: And as this is the main strength of his State, and which obliges him to incredible charges, me thinks it will not be amiss to describe to you, of what nature it is, though I should be somewhat long in doing it.

Let us therefore consider, if you please, this stranger Militia, both Cavalry and Infantry, as divided into two; the *One* being always near the *Mogol's* Person; the *other*, dispersed up and down in the several Provinces. And in the Cavalry that is about his Person, let us first take notice of the *Omrahs*;  
then,

then, of the *Mansebars*; next, of the *Rousindars*; last of all, of the simple Horsemen. From thence let us proceed to the Infantry, in which we shall consider the *Musquetiers*, and all those men on foot that attend the Ordinance; where something will occur to be said of their Artillery.

It is not to be thought, that the *Omrahs* or Lords of the *Mogol's* Court are sons of great Families, as in *France*; All the Lands of that Empire being the *Mogol's* propriety, it follows, that there are neither Dutchies, nor Marquisats, nor any family rich in Land, and subsisting of it's own income and patrimony. And often enough they are not so much as *Omrah's* Sons, because the King being heir of all their Estates, it is consequent that the houses cannot subsist long in their greatness; on the contrary, they often fall, and that on a sudden, insomuch that the Sons, or at least the Grandsons of a potent *Omrah* are frequently, after the death of their Father, reduced in a manner to beggary, and obliged to list themselves under some *Omrah* for simple horsemen. 'Tis true, that ordinarily the *Mogol* leaves some small pension to the Widdow, and often also to the Children, or, if the Father liveth too long, he may by particular favor advance them sooner, especially if they be proper men, white of face, having as yet not too much of the *Indian* Complexion and temper. and so  
passing

passing yet for true *Mogols*: Though this advancement by favour do always proceed in a slow pace; it being almost a general custome, that a man must pass from small payes and small places to great ones. These *Omrahs* then are commonly but Adventurers and strangers of all sorts of nations, such as I have said; which draw one another to this Court; men of a mean descent, some of them slaves; most of them without instruction, which the *Mogol* thus raiseth to dignities as he thinks good, and degrades them again, as he pleaseth.

Amongst these *Omrahs*, some are *Hazary*, others *Dou Hazary*, others *Penge*, *Hecht* and *Deh Hazary*, and even (such as was the Kings eldest Son) *Dovazdeh Hazary*, that is to say, Lord of a thousand Horse, of two thousand, five thousand, seven, ten, and twelve thousand; their pay being less or more in proportion to the number of horses; I say, of *Horses*, because they are not paid in respect of the Horsemen, but of the Horse; the *Omrahs* having power to entertain Horsemen of two horses a man, to be the better able to serve in the hot Countreys, where 'tis a common saying, that the Horseman that hath but one horse, is more than half a Footman. Yet we must not think, that they are obliged to entertain, or that the King effectively pays so many horse, as these great names of *Dovazdeh* or *Hecht Hazary*

*Hazary* do import, that is, 12000 or 8000 horse. These are specious names to amuse and attract strangers; the King determines the number of horses in actual service, which they are bound to entertain, pays them according to this number; and besides that, he pays them a certain number which they are not bound to entertain; and this is that, which ordinarily makes the principal part of their pensions; not to speak of what they finger out of the pay of every horseman, and of the number of the horses; which certainly amounts to very considerable Pensions; especially if they can obtain good *Jah-ghirs*, that is, good Lands for their Pension. For I saw, that the Lord, under whom I was, that was a *Penge-hazary*, or one of Five thousand Horse, and who was only obliged to entertain Five hundred in effect, had, after all his Cavalry was paid, remaining for his pension near Five thousand Crowns a month; though he was *Nagdy*, that is, paid in money drawn out of the treasury, as all those are, that have not Lands. Yet notwithstanding all these great Pensions, I see none but very few that are rich, but many that are uneasie and indebted: Not that they are ruined by keeping too plentiful Tables, as elsewhere great Lords frequently are; but that which exhausteth them are the great Presents, which they are obliged to make to the king  
at



at certain Festivals of the year, every one after the rate of his pay; next, the vast expences they must be at for entertaining their Wives, Servants, Camels, and many Horses of great value, which they keep in their particular Stables.

The number of the *Omrahs*, as well of those, that are in the Field in the Provinces and Armies, as of those that are at the Court, is very great. I never could precisely learn it; nor is it determined: But I have never seen less of them at Court, than twenty five or thirty, that are thus Pensionaries according to a greater or lesser number of Horses to be entertain'd by them, from 12000 downward to 1000. These are the *Omrahs*, that arrive to the Governments and principal Offices of the Court and Armies; that are, as they speak, the Pillars of the Empire, and that keep up the splendor of the Court; never going abroad, but richly decked, sometimes riding on Elephants, sometimes on Horseback, sometimes carried in a *Paleky* or Chair, commonly attended by a good number of Horsemen, to wit of those, that have the guard at that time, as also by many Footmen, marching before and on his sides, to make way, to drive away the Flies, to take off the dust with Peacocks-tails, to carry water for drink, and sometimes Books of Accounts, or other Papers.

All those that are at Court, are obliged, under a considerable penalty, to come twice

every day to salute the King in the Assembly, once about ten or eleven a Clock in the morning, when he renders Justice; and the second time, about six hours at night. They are also obliged by turns to keep the guard in the Castle once a week, during twenty four hours. Thither they carry at that time their beds, tapisseries and other moveables, the King furnishing them with nothing but provisions of meat and drink, which they receive with great reverence, making a treble obeysance, with their face turned to his Appartment, their hands down to the ground, and then lifted up upon their heads. Besides, they are obliged on horseback to follow the king whithersoever he marcheth in any weather, rainy or dusty, whether he be carried in his Chair, or on an Elephant, or a Field-throne, which last is done by eight men carrying him on their shoulders, eight others marching on his side, to relieve the others; himself being in all marches well cover'd from the inconveniencies of the weather, whether he go to War, or to hunt, or to exercise his Souldiery. And this attendance those *Omrahs* are to give, except some of them be exempted by the *Mogol* because of their peculiar Offices, or upon the account of sickness, or old age, or to avoid embarrassment, as commonly 'tis practised, when he goeth only to some neighbouring Town

to hunt, or to some house of pleasure, or to the Mosque, there being then seldom any about him but those, that keep the guard that day.

*Mansebdars* are Cavaliers of *Manseb*, which is particular and honourable pay ; not so great indeed as that of the *Omrahs*, but much greater than that of the others ; they being esteemed as little *Omrahs*, and of the rank of those, that are raised to that dignity. These acknowledge also none for their Head but the King, and they are generally obliged to whatever we have said the *Omrahs* are. In a word, they would be true *Omrahs*, if they had, as divers heretofore have had, some Horsemen under them ; whereas they have ordinarily but two, four, or six Horses having the Kings mark, and their pay goes no higher than from 200, to 600 or 700 *Roupies* a month. Their number also is not fixed, but much exceeds that of the *Omrahs*, there being of them at the Court always two or three hundred, besides those that are in the Provinces and Armies.

*Rouxindars* are also a sort of Cavaliers, but such as have their pay by the day. (as the word it self imports) which yet sometimes is greater than that of many *Mansebdars*, but not so honourable ; but then they are not bound, as the *Mansebdars*, to take at a set price (which sometimes is not too reasonable)

reasonable) of those Tapisseries and other Household-stuff, that hath served for the Kings Pallace. Their number is very great; they enter into the meaner Offices, many of them being Clerks, under-Clerks, Signet-men and the like.

*Simple Cavaliers* are those, that are under the *Omrahs*; amongst whom the most considerable and having most pay are those, that have two Horses marked on the leg with the mark of their *Omrah*. Their pay is not absolutely fixed, but depends chiefly from the generosity of the *Omrah*, who may favour whom he pleaseth. Yet the *Mogol's* intention is, that the pay of a simple Cavalier or Horseman be no less than twenty-five *Roupies* or thereabout a moneth, stating his account with the *Omrahs* upon that foot.

The pay of the *Foot* is the least; and their Musquetiers are pittiful men, unless they discharge when their Musket leans on that small wooden forke hanging to it; yet even then they are afraid of singeing their great beard and of burning their eyes, but most of all least some *Dgen* or evil spirit burst their Musket. Some of these have 20 *Roupies* a month, some 15, some 10. But yet there are some Gunners, that have great pay, especially those of the *Franguis* or Christians, as *Portugueses*, *English*, *Dutch*, *Germans*, *French*, that retire

retire thither from *Goa*, flying from *English* and *Dutch* Companies. Heretofore when the *Mogols* did not yet know how to manage Artillery, their pay was very great. And there are yet some of that time, who have 200 *Roupies* a month; but now they will receive none for more than thirty two.

Their Artillery is of two sorts; the one is the great and heavy Artillery; the other the light. As to the *former*, I remember, that when the King after his sickness went with his whole Army abroad into the Country, diverting himself every day in hunting, sometimes of Cranes, sometimes of the gray Oxen (a kind of Elks) sometimes of Gazels, Leopards and Lions, and making his progress towards *Lahor* and *Kachemire* (that little paradise of *India*) there to pass the Summer, the Army had seventy pieces of Cannon, most of them cast, not counting the two or three hundred Camels, carrying each a small Field piece of the bigness of a good double Musket, fastned to those animals. The *other* light Artillery is very brave and well order'd, consisting of fifty or sixty small Field-pieces all of Brass, each mounted on a little chariot, very fine and well painted, with a small coffer before and behind for the powder, drawn by two very fair horses, driven by a coachman like a *Caleche*, adorned with a number of small red streamers, each  
having

having a third horse, led by the chariot for relief.

The great Artillery could not always follow the King, who often left the high way, and turn'd sometimes to the right, sometimes to the left hand, crossing the fields, to find the true places for game and to follow the course of the Rivers. *That* therefore was to keep the high way to go the more easily, and to avoid the embarrasments, which it would have met with in the ill passages, especially in those boat-bridges made to pass Rivers. The light Artillery is inseparable from the Person of the King, it marcheth away in the morning, when the King comes out of his Tent, and whereas he commonly goes a little aside into the places for game, this Artillery passeth on straight with all possible speed, to be in time at the Rendez-vous, and there to appear before the Kings tent, which is there made ready the day before; as are also the tents of the great *Omrahs*: And this whole Artillery giveth a Volley just when the King enters into his Tent, thereby to give notice to the Army of his arrival.

The Militia of the field is not different from that which is about the King; There are every where *Omrahs*, *Mansebdars*, *Rousindars*, simple Horsemen, and Foot; and Artillery wherever any War is made. The difference is only in the number, which  
is

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is much greater in the Field army, than in the other. For that Army alone, which the *Mogol* is constrained perpetually to maintain in *Decan*, to bridle the potent King of *Golkonda*, and to make War upon the King of *Visapour*, and upon all the *Rajas* that joyn with him, must consist at least of twenty or twenty five thousand Horse, sometimes of thirty.

The kingdom of *Kaboul*, for its ordinary guard against the *Persians*, *Augans*, *Balouches*, and I know not how many Moun-teniers, requireth at least fifteen tkousand. The kingdom of *Kachmire*, more than four thousand; and the kingdom of *Bengale*, much more; not counting those that are imployed in the War, which must almost always be maintained on that side; nor those which the Governours of the several Provinces do need for their defence, according to the particular extent and situation of their Governments; which maketh an incredible number.

Not to mention the Infantry (which is inconsiderable) I am apt to believe with many others, well informed of these matters, that the number of the Horse in actual service about the Kings person, comprehending the Cavalry of the *Rajas* and *Patans*, mounteth to thirty five or forty thousand; and that this number, joyned to those that is abroad in the field, may make two hundred thousand, and better.

I say, that the Infantry is inconsiderable ; for I can hardly believe, that in the Army, which is about the King, comprising the Musquetiers, and all the Gunners and their Mates, and whatever serves in this Artillery, can amount to much more than fifteen thousand ; whence you may make a near guess, what the number of the Foot must be in the Field. So that I know not whence to take that prodigious number of Foot, which some do reckon in the Armies of the Great *Mogol* ; unless it be, that with this true Souldiery they confound all the Serving-men and Victualers, that follow the Army ; for in that sense I should easily believe, that they had reason to reckon two or three hundred thousand men in that Army alone which is with the King. and sometimes more, especially when 'tis certain, that he is to be long absent from the capital City : which will not seem so strange to him, that considers the multitude and confusion of Tents, Kitchens, Baggage, Women, Elephants, Camels, Oxen, Horses, Waiting men, Porters, Foragers, Victualers, Merchants of all sorts, that must follow the Army ; nor to him, that knows the State and particular Government of that Country, wherein the King is the sole proprietor of all the Lands of the Kingdom ; whence it necessarily follows, that a whole Metropolitan City, such as *Dehly* and *Agra*, liveth of almost nothing



thing but of the Souldiery, and is consequently obliged to follow the King when he taketh the field ; those Towns being nothing less than *Paris*, but indeed no otherwise governed than a camp of Armies a little better and more conveniently lodged, than in the open Field.

Besides all these things ~~you~~<sup>they</sup> may also consider, if you please, that generally all this Militia, which I have been representing to you, from the greatest *Omrah* to the meanest Souldier, is indispensably paid every two moneths ; the Kings pay being its sole refuge and relief ; nor can its pay be deferred there, as 'tis sometimes with us ; where, when there are pressing occasions of the State, a Gentleman, an Officer, and even a simple Cavalier can stay a while and maintain himself of his own stock, rents and the incomes of his Land. But in the *Mogol's* countrey all must be paid at the time prefix'd, or all disbands and starves, after they have sold that little they have ; as I saw in this last War, that many were going to doe, if it had not soon ceased. And this the more, because that in all this Militia there is almost no Souldier that hath not wife and children, servants and slaves, that look for this pay, and have no other hope of relief. And hence it is, that many wonder, considering the huge number of persons, living of pay ( which amounts to millions, )  
whence

whence such vast revenues can be had for such excessive charges? Although this need not to be so much wondred at, considering the riches of the Empire, the peculiar Government of the State, and the said universal propriety of the Sovereign.

You may adde to all this, that the Grand *Mogol* keeps nigh him at *Dehty* and *Agra* and thereabout, two or three thousand brave Horses, to be always ready upon occasion; as also eight or nine hundred Elephants, and a vast number of Mules Horses and Porters, to carry all the great Tents and their Cabinets, to carry his Wives, Kitchens, Household-stuff, *Ganges* water, and all the other necessaries for the Field, which he hath always about him as if he were at home; things not absolutely necessary in our kingdoms.

To this may be added those incredible Expences upon the *Seraglio*, more indispensable than will be easily believed; that vast store of fine Linnen, Cloath of Gold, Embroideries, Silks, Musk, Amber, Pearls, sweet Essences, &c. consumed there.

All these charges being put together, and compared with the Revenues, the *Mogol* may be thought to have, it will be easie to judge, whether he be indeed so very rich, as he is made to be. As for me, I very well know, that it cannot be denied, that he hath very great Revenues; I believe, he hath more alone, than the *Grand Seigneur* and

and the King of *Persia* both together: But then, to believe all those extravagant stories made of the vastness of his Revenues, is a thing I could never do: And if I should believe the best part of them, yet should I not believe him in effect and truly so rich, as the World rings of him; unless a man would say, that a Treasurer, who receiveth great summes of money from one hand at the same time when he is obliged to disburse them to another, where therefore truly rich. For my part, I should count that King rich indeed, who, without oppressing and impoverishing his people too much, should have a Revenue sufficient to keep a great and gallant Court (after the manner of that of ours, or otherwise) and a Militia sufficient both to guard his kingdome, and to make an Important War for divers years against his Neighbours; as also, to shew liberality; to build some Royal Edifices; and to make those other expences, which kings are wont to make according to their particular Inclinations; and who, besides all this, should be able to put up in his Treasury for a reserve. summes big enough to undertake and maintain a good War for some years. Now I am apt enough to believe, that the Great *Mogol* enjoyeth very near these advantages, but I cannot persuade my self, that he hath them in that excess, as is thought and pretended. Those  
vast

vast and unevitable expences, that I have taken notice of, will certainly incline you to my opinion without any other consideration; but you will doubtless be altogether of my mind, when I shall have represented to you these two things, which I am very well informed of.

The *one* is, That the Great *Mogol*, now reigning, about the end of this last Revolution, though the kingdome was every where in peace (except in *Bengale*, where *Sultan Sujah* yet held out,) was much perplexed where to find means for the subsistence of his Armies, though they were not so well paid as at other times, and the War lasted no longer than five years or thereabout, and though also he had laid hold on a good part of the Treasury of his Father *Chah-Jehan*.

The *other* is, That all this Treasure of *Chah-Jehan*, who was very frugal, and had reigned above forty years without considerable Wars, never mounted to six *Kourours* of *Roupies*. A *Roupy* is about twenty nine pence. An hundred thousand of them make a *Lecque*, and an hundred *Lecques* make one *Kourour*. \* 'Tis true, I do not \* So that the comprehend in this great trea- *six* *Kourours* sure that great abundance of *would make a-* Goldsmiths work, so various- *bout seven Mil-* ly wrought in Gold and Sil- *lions and a half* ver; nor that vast store of *English Money*. precious stones and pearls of a very high value.

value. I doubt, whether there be any King in the world that hath more. The Throne alone, cover'd with them, is valued at least three *Kaurours*, if I remember aright ; But then, it is to be consider'd also, that they are the spoils of those ancient Princes, the *Patans* and *Rajas*, gather'd and piled up from Immemorial times, and still increasing from one King to another, by the Presents which the *Omrahs* are oblig'd yearly at certain festival-days to make him ; and which are esteem'd to be the 'ewels of the Crown, which it would be criminal to touch, and upon which a King of *Mogol* in case of necessity would find it very hard to procure the least summe.

But before I conclude, I shall take notice, whence it may proceed, that though this Empire of *Mogol* be thus an Abyss of Gold and Silver, (as hath been said,) yet notwithstanding there appears no more of it among the people, than elsewhere ; yea rather that the people is there less monied than in other places.

The *first* reason is, that much of it is consumed in melting over and over all those Nose and Ear-rings, Chains, Finger-rings, Bracelets of Hands and Feet, which the Women wear, but chiefly in that incredible quantity of Manufactures, wherein so much is spent, which is lost, as in all those Embroideries, silk-stuffs enterwoven with Gold  
and

and Silver, Cloath, Scarfs, Turbants, &c. of the same : For generally all that Militia loveth to be gilded from the *Omrahs* to the meanst Souldiers with their Wives and Children, though they should starve at home.

The *second*, That all the Lands of the kingdom being the Kings propriety, they are given either as benefices, which they call *Jah-ghirs*, or, as in Turkey, *Timars*, to men of the Militia for their pay or pension (as the word *Jah-ghir* imports :) Or else they are given to the Governors for their pension, and the entertainment of their Troops, on condition that of the surplus, of those Land-revenues they give yearly a certain summe to the king, as farmers ; Or, lastly, the king reserveth them for himself as a particular Domaine of his house, which never or very seldom are given as *Jah-ghirs*, and upon which he keeps Farmers, who also must give him a yearly summe ; which is to say, that the *Timariots*, *Governors* and *Farmers* have an absolute Authority over the Countrey-men, and even a very great one over the Tradesmen and Merchants of Towns, Burroughs and Villages, depending from them : so that in those parts there are neither Great Lords nor Parlements, nor Presidial Courts, as amongst us, to keep these people in awe ; nor *Kadis* or Judges powerful enough to hinder and repress their violence ; Nor, in a word, any person,

person, to whom a Countrey-man, Tradesman, or Merchant, can make his complaints to in cases of extortion and tyranny, often practised upon them, by the Souldiery and Governours, who every where do impunely abuse the Authority Royal, which they have in hand, unless it be perhaps a little in those places that are near to Capital Cities, as *Dehly* and *Agra*, and in great Towns, and considerable Sea-ports of the Provinces, whence they know that the complaints can be more easily conveyed to the Court. Whence it is, that all and every one stand in continual fear of these people, especially of the Governours more than any slave doth of his Master : that ordinarily they affect to appear poor and money less, very mean in their apparel, lodging, household-stuff, and yet more in meat and drink ; that often they apprehend even to meddle with trade, lest they should be thought rich, and so fall into the danger of being ruined ; so that at last they find no other remedy to secure their wealth, than to hide and dig their money deep under ground, thus getting out of the ordinary commerce of men, and so dying, neither the King nor the State having any benefit by it, which is a thing that not only happens among the Peasants and Artizans, but (which is far more considerable) amongst all sorts of Merchants, whether Mahometans or Heathens, except some that  
are

are in the kings or some *Omrahs* pay, or that have some particular Patron and support in power: But principally among the Heathen, which are almost the onely Masters of the Trade and Money, infatuated with the belief, that the Gold and Silver, which they hide in their life-time, shall serve them after death. And this, in my opinion, is the true reason, why there appears so little money in Trade among the people.

But thence ariseth a Question very considerable, *viz.* Whether it were not more expedient, not only for the subjects, but for the state it self, and for the Sovereign, not to have the Prince such a Proprietour of the Lands of the kingdom, as to take away the *Meum* and *Tuum* amongst private persons; as 'tis with us? For my part, after a strict comparing the State of our kingdoms, where that *Meum* and *Tuum* holds, with that of those other kingdoms, where it is not, I am thoroughly perswaded, that it is much better and more beneficial for the Sovereign himself, to have it so as 'tis in our parts. Because that in those parts where 'tis otherwise, the Gold and Silver is lost, as I was just now observing: There is almost no person secure from the violences of those Timariots, Governors, and Farmers: The Kings, how well soever they be disposed toward their people, are never almost in a condition



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condition (as I lately noted) to get Justice administred to them, and to hinder tyrannies; especially in those great Dominions, and in the Provinces remote from the Capital Towns ; Which yet ought to be, as doubtless it is, one of the chief employments and considerations of a King. Besides, this Tyranny often grows to that excess, that it takes away what is necessary to the life of a Peasant or Tradesman, who is starved for hunger and miserv, who gets no children, or if he does, sees them die young for want of food ; or that abandons his land, & turns some Cavalier's man, or flies whither he may to his neighbours, in hopes of finding a better condition. In a word, the Land is not tilled but almost by force, and consequently very ill, and much of it is quite spoiled and ruined, there being none to be found, that can or will be at the charge of entertaining the ditches and channels for the course of waters to be conveyed to necessary places; nor any body that cares to build houses, or to repair those that are ruinous ; the Peasant reasoning thus with himself : Why should I toil so much for a Tyrant that may come to morrow to take all away from me, or at least all the best of what I have, and not leave, if the fancy taketh him, so much as to sustain my life even very poorly ? And the Timariot, the Governour, and the Farmer, will reason thus

thus with himself; Why should I bestow money and take pains of bettering or maintaining this land, since I must every hour expect to have it taken from me, or exchanged for another? I labour neither for my self nor for my children; & that place which I have this year, I may perhaps have no more the next. Let us draw from it what we can, whilst we possess it, though the Peasant should break or starve, though the Land should become a desert, when I am gone!

And for this very reason it is, that we see those vast Estates in *Asia* go so wretchedly and palpably to ruine. Thence it is, that throughout those parts we see almost no other Towns but made up of earth and dirt; nothing but ruin'd and deserted Towns and Villages, or such as are going to ruine. Even thence it is, that we see (for Example) those *Mesopotamia's*, *Anatolia's*, *Palestina's*, those admirable plains of *Antioch*; and so many other Lands, ancient'y so well tilled, so fertile. and so well peopled, at the present half deserted, untill'd, and abandon'd, or become pestilent and uninhabitable bogs. Thence it is also, that of those incomparable Lands of *Egypt* it is observed, that within less than *four-score* years, more than the *tenth* part of it is lost, no people being to be found, that will expend what is necessary to maintain all the channels, and to restrain the  
River

River Nile from violently overflowing on one hand, and so drowning too much the low Lands, or from covering them with sand, which cannot be removed from thence but with great pains and charges. From the same root it comes, that Arts are languishing in those Countries, or at least flourish much less than else they would do, or do with Us. For what heart and spirit can an Artizan have to study well, and to apply his mind to his work, when he sees, that among the people, which is for the most part beggerly or will appear so, there is none that considers the goodness and neatness of his work, every body looking for what is cheap? and that the Grandees pay them but very ill and when they please? The poor Tradesman often thinking himself happy, that he can get clear from them without the *Korrah*, which is that terrible whip, that hangs nigh the gate of the *Omrahs*; Further, when he seeth that there is no hope at all ever to come to any thing, as to buy an Office, or some land for himself and children, and that even he dares not appear to have a penny in cash, or to wear good clothes, or to eat a good meal, for fear he should be thought rich. And indeed the beauty and exactness of Arts had been quite lost in those parts long agoe, if it were not that the Kings and Grandees there did give wages to certain Workmen, that work in  
their

their houses, and there teach their children, and endeavour to make themselves able in order to be a little more considered, & to escape the *korrah*; and if also it were not, that those great and rich Merchants of Towns, who are protected by good and powerfull Patrons, pay'd those workmen a little better: I say, *a little better*; for. what fine stuffs soever we see come from those Countreys, we must not imagine that the workman is there in any honour, or comes to any thing; 'tis nothing but meer necessity or the cudgel, that makes him work, he never grows rich; it is no small matter, when he hath wherewith to live and to clothe himself narrowly. If there be any money to gain of the work, that is not for him, but for those great Merchants of Towns, I was just now speaking of; and even these themselves find it often difficult enough to maintain themselves, and to prevent extorsion.

'Tis from the same cause also, that a gross and profound ignorance reigns in those States. For how is it possible, there should be Academies and Colleges well founded, where are such Founders to be met with? And if there were any, whence were the Scholars to be had? Where are those that have means sufficient to maintain their Children in Colleges? And if there were, who would appear to be so rich? And if they would,  
where

where are those Benefices, Preferments and Dignities that require knowledge and abilities, and that may animate young men to study.

Thence it is likewise, that Traffick languishes in all that Countrey, in comparison of ours For how many are there, that care to take pains, to run up and down, to write much, and to run danger for another, for a Governour, that shall extort, if he be not in league with some considerable swordsmen, whose slave he is in a manner is, and that makes his own conditions with him?

It is not there, that the Kings find for their service Princes, Lords, gentlemen, sons of rich & good Families, Officers, Citizens, Merchants and even Tradesmen well-born, well-educated, and well-instructed; men of courage, that have a true affection and respect for their King, that often live a great while at the Court and in the Army at their own expences. entertaining themselves with good hopes, and content with the favourable aspect of the Prince; and who upon occasion fight manfully, covetous to uphold the honour of their Ancestors and Family. Those Kings, I say, never see about them but men of nothing, Slaves, Ignorants, Brutes, and such Courtizans as are raised from the dust to dignities, and that for want of good education and instruction almost always retain somewhat of their  
off-spring,

off-spring, of the temper of beggars, enriched, proud, unsufferable, heartless, insensible of honour, disingenuous, and void of affection and regard for the honour of their King and Countrey. Here it is, where those Kings must ruine all, to find means to defray all those prodigious charges, which they cannot avoid for entertaining their great Court which hath no other source to subsist but their coffers and treasure, and for maintaining constantly that vast number of Souldiers, necessary for them to keep the people in subjection to prevent their running away, to make them work, and to get what is exacted from them, they being so many desperado's, for being perpetually under hatches, and for labouring only for others.

Thence it is also, that in an important War that may happen, (which may be almost at all times,) they must almost of necessity sell the Governments for ready money, and immense summes; whence chiefly that ruine and desolation comes to pass, which we see. For the Governour, which is the buyer, must not he be reimbursed of all those great summes of money, which he hath taken up, perhaps the third or fourth part, at high interest? Must not a Governour also, whether he have bought the Government or not, find means as well as a Timariot and a Farmer, to make every year great Presents to a *Visir*, an *Eunuch*, a *Lady* of

of the *Seraglio*, and to those other persons, that support him at Court? Must he not pay to the King his usual tributes, and withal enrich himself, that wretched slave, half famish'd and deeply indebted when he first appeared, without goods, lands, and revenues of his house; such as they all are? ~~Do~~ not they ruine all, and lay all waste; I mean those, that in the Provinces are like so many small tyrants with a boundless and unmeasured Authority, there being no body there, as hath been already said, that can restrain them, or to whom a Subject can have refuge, to save himself from their tyranny and to obtain justice?

'Tis true, that in the Empire of the *Mogol* the *Vakea-nevis*, that is, those Persons, whom he sends into the Provinces to write to him whatever passeth there, doe a little keep the Officers in awe, provided they do not collude together (as it almost always happens) to devour all; As also, that the Governments are not there so often sold nor so openly as in *Turky*; I say, *not so openly*, (for those great presents, they are from time to time obliged to make, are almost equivalent to sales; and that the Governors ordinarily remain longer in their Governments; which maketh them not so hungry, so beggarly and so deep in debt, as those new Comers, and that consequently they do  
not

not always tyrannize over the people with so much cruelty ; even apprehending, lest they should run away to the *Rajas* ; which yet falls out very often.

'Tis also true, that in *Persia* the governments are not so frequently nor so publicly sold as in *Turky* ; the Sons of the Governors also succeeding often enough to their Fathers ; which is also the cause, that the people there is often not so ill treated as in *Turky*, and occasions withal, that there is more politeness, and that even some there are that addict themselves to study. But all that is really but a slight matter ; those three States of *Turky*, *Persia* and *Indostan*, for as much as they have all three taken away the *Meum* and *Tuum* as to land and propriety of possessions (which is the foundation of whatever is good and regular in the world,) cannot but very near resemble one another : they have the same defect, they must at last, sooner or later, needs fall into the same inconveniencies, which are the necessary consequences of it, *viz.* tyranny, ruine, and desolation.

Far be it therefore, that our Monarchs of *Europe* should thus be proprietors of all the lands, which their Subjects possess. Their kingdoms would be very far from being so well cultivated and peopled, so well built, so rich, so polite and flourishing as we see them. Our Kings are otherwise rich and powerful ;  
and



and we must avow that they are much better and more royally served. There would soon be Kings of deserts and solitudes, of beggars and barbarians, such as those are whom I have been representing, who, because they will have all, at last lose all, and who, because they will make themselves too rich, at length find themselves without riches, or, at least, very far from that, which they covet after, out of their blind ambition and passion of being more absolute than the Laws of God and Nature do permit. For, where would be those Princes, those Prelates, those Nobles, those rich Citizens and great Merchants, and those famous Artizans, those towns of *Paris, Lyons, Thoulouse, Rouen, London*, and so many others? Where would be that infinite number of Burroughs and Villages, all those fair Countrey-houses, and Fields, and Hillocks tilled and maintained with so much industry, care and labour? And where would consequently be all those vast Revenues drawn thence, which at last enrich the Subjects and the Sovereign both? We should find the great Cities and the great Burroughs rendred inhabitable because of the ill Air, and to fall to ruine without any bodies taking care of repairing them; the hillocks abandon'd, and the fields overspread w<sup>th</sup> the bushes, or filled with pestilential marishes, as hath been already intimated.

A word to our dear and experienced travellers: they would not find those fair conveniences of travelling; they would be obliged to carry all things with them like the *Bohemians*; and all those good Inns, for example, that are found between *Paris* and *Lyons* would be like ten or twelve wretched *Karavans-serrahs*, that is, great barns raised and paved, such as our *Pont-neuf* is, where hundreds of men are found pel-mel together with their Horses, Mules, and Camels, where one is stifled with heat in Summer, and starved of cold in Winter, if it were not for the breathing of those Animals, that warm the place a little.

But it will be said, we see some States, where the *Meum* and *Tuum* is not, (as, for example, that of the Grand *Seignor*, which we know better than any, without going so far as the *Indies*) that do not only subsist, but are also very powerful, and increase daily.

'Tis true, that that State of the Grand *Seignor*, of such a prodigious extent as 'tis, having so vast a quantity of lands, the soil of which is so excellent that it cannot be destroyed but very difficultly and in a long time, is yet rich and populous; but it is certain also, that if it were cultivated and peopled proportionably to ours (which it would be, if there were propriety among the Subjects throughout) it would be a quite different thing;

thing; it would have pe      raise  
such prodigious Armies      and  
rich enough to maintain them.      have  
travelled through almost all the parts  
of it; we have seen, how strangely  
it is ruined and unpeopled; and how  
in the capital City there now need three  
whole months to raise five or six thou-  
sand men. We know also, what it would  
have come to ere this, if it had not been  
for the great number of Christian slaves,  
that are brought into it from all parts.  
And no doubt but that, if the same Govern-  
ment were continued there for a number of  
years, that State would destroy it self & at  
last fall by it's own weaknes; as it seems that  
already it is hardly maintained but only by  
that means, I mean, by the frequent change  
of Governors; there being not one Governor  
nor any one man in the whole Empire, that  
hath a penny to enable him to maintain the  
least thing or that can almost find any men,  
if he had mony. A strange manner to  
make States to subsist! There would need  
no more for making an end of the sedi-  
tions, than a *Brama* of *Pegu*, who killed  
the half of the kingdom with hunger, and  
turn'd it into Forests, hindring for some  
years the Lands from being tilled, though  
yet he hath not succeeded in his design, and  
the State have afterwards been divided, and  
that even lately *Ava*, the Capital Town. was  
upon

upon the point of being taken by an handful of *China*-fugitives. Mean time we must confess, that we are not like to see in our days that total ruine and destruction of this Empire, we are speaking of (if so be we see not something worse,) because it hath neighbors, that are so far from being able to undertake any thing against him, that they are not so much as in a condition to resist him, unless it be by those succours of strangers, which the remoteness and jealousie would make slow, small, and suspect.

But it might be yet further objected, that it appears not, why such States as these might not have good laws, and why the people in the Provinces might not be enabled to come and make their complaints to a Grand *Visir*, or to the King himself 'Tis true, that they are not altogether destitute of good Laws, and that, if those which are amongst them were observed, there would be as good living there as in any part of the world. But what are those Laws good for, if they be not observed and if there be no means to make them to be executed? Is it not the Grand *Visir*, or the king, that appoints for the people such beggarly Tyrants, and that hath no others to set over them? Is it not He that sells those governments? Hath a poor Peasant or Trades-man means to make great journys, and to come and seek for justice in the capital City, remote per-  
haps

haps 150 or 200 leagues of  
 his abode? Will not t se  
 him to be made away it  
 hath often hapned.) or catch him sooner or  
 later? And will he not provide his friends  
 at Court, to support him there, and to repre-  
 sent things quite otherwise than they are?  
 In a word, this Governor, hungry as well  
 as the Timariots and Farmers, (that are all  
 men for drawing oyl out of sand, as the  
*Persian* speaks, and for ruining a world,  
 with their heap of women-harpyes, children  
 and slaves,) this Governor, I say, is he not  
 the absolute Master, the superintendant of  
 justice, the Parliament, the Receiver, and  
 all?

It may perhaps be added, that the lands,  
 which our kings hold in *Domaine*, are no  
 less well tilled and peopled, than other land.  
 But there is a great difference between the  
 having in propriety some lands here and  
 there in a great kingdom, (which changes  
 not the constitution of the State and govern-  
 ment,) and the having them all in propriety,  
 which would alter it altogether. And then  
 we in these parts have laws so rational,  
 which our kings are willing to be the first to  
 observe, and according to which they will  
 that their particular Lands shall be governed  
 as those of their Subjects are, so as to give  
 way, that actions of law may be laid against  
 the Farmers and Officers, so that a  
 Peasant

Peasant or Trades-man may have means to obtain justice and to find remedy against the unjust violence of those that would oppress him : Whereas in those parts of Asia I see almost not any refuge for those poor people ; the Cudgel and the Hammer of the Governour being in a manner the only law that rules, and decides all controversies there.

Lastly, it may be said, that 'tis at least certain, that in such States there is not such a multitude of long-lasting suits of Law, as in these parts, nor so many Lawyers of all sorts, as amongst us. It is, in my opinion, very true. that one cannot too much applaud that old *Persian* saying, *Na-hac Kouta Beter-Es hac Deras*, that is, *short Injustice is better than long Justice* ; and that the length of Law-suits is unsufferable in a State, and that it is the indispensable duty of the Sovereign by all good means to endeavour a remedy against them. And 'tis certain, that by taking away this *Meum* and *Tuum*, the root would be cut off an infinite number of Law-processes, and especially off almost all those, that are of importance, and long, and perplexed ; and consequently there would not need so great a number of Magistrates, which our Sovereigns do employ to administer justice to their Subjects, nor that swarm of men, which subsist only by that way. But 'tis

also manifest, that the hundred times worse t  
sidering those great  
would follow thereupon, and that in all probability the Magistrates would become such as those of the *Asiatick* States, who deserve not that name; for, in a word, our Kings have yet cause to glory upon the account of good Magistracy under them. In those parts, some Merchants excepted, justice is only among the meanest sort of people, that are poor and of an equal condition, who have not the means of corrupting the Judges, and to buy false witnesses, that are there in great numbers and very cheap, and never punish'd. And this I have learn'd every where by the experience of many years, and by my solicitous inquiries made among the people of the Country, and our old Merchants that are in those parts, as also of Ambassadors, Consuls and Interpreters; whatever our common Travellers may say, who, upon their having seen by chance, when they passed by, two or three Porters, or others of the like gänge, about a *Kady*, quickly dispatching one or other of the parties, and sometimes both, with some lashes under the sole of their feet, or with a *May-balé Baba*, some mild words, when there is no wool to sheer; who, I say, sight of this, come hither and cry out, God and short justice! O what honest

nest Judge, are those in respect of ours ! Not considering in the mean time, that if one of those wretches, that is in the wrong, had a couple of Crowns to corrupt the *Kady* or his Clerks, and as much to buy two false witnesses, he might either win his process, or prolong it as long as he pleased.

In conclusion to be short, I say, that the taking away this Propriety of Lands among private men, would be infallibly to introduce at the same time Tyranny, Slavery, Injustice, Beggery, Barbarism, Desolation, and to open a high way for the ruine and destruction of Mankind, and even of Kings and States : And that on the contrary, this *Meum* and *Tuum*, accompanied with the hopes that every one shall keep, what he works and labours for, for himself and his children as his own, is the main foundation of whatever is regular and good in the World : Insomuch that whosoever shall cast his eyes upon the different Countries and Kingdoms, and taketh good notice of what follows upon this Propriety of Sovereigns, or that of the People, will soon find the true source and chief cause of that great difference we see in the several States and Empires of the World, and avow, that this is in a manner that, which changes and diversifyeth the Face of the whole Earth.



**T**HE relation of a Voyage into *Mauritania* in *Africk*, by *Roland Frejus* of *Marseilles*, by the *French King's Order*, 1666. To *Muley Arrid* King of *Tafiletta*, &c. For the establishment of a Commerce in the Kingdom of *Fex* and all his other Conquests. With a Letter, in Answer to divers curious Questions concerning the Religion, Manners and Customs of his Countries, Also their Trading to *Tombutum* for Gold, and divers other particulars ; By one who lived five and twenty years in the Kingdom of *Sus* and *Morocco*. Printed at *Paris*, 1670. *Englished*, 1671. 8°. price 1s. 6d. Sold by *M. Pitt*, At the *White Hart* in *Little-Brittain*.





